

SCHEDULED FOR ORAL ARGUMENT ON SEPTEMBER 20, 2016

No. 16-7067

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

MATTHEW GRACE, *et al.*,
APPELLEES,

v.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *et al.*,
APPELLANTS.

ON APPEAL FROM AN ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATUTORY ADDENDUM

KARL A. RACINE
Attorney General for the District of Columbia

TODD S. KIM
Solicitor General

LOREN L. ALIKHAN
Deputy Solicitor General

HOLLY M. JOHNSON
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Solicitor General

Office of the Attorney General
441 4th Street, NW, Suite 600S
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 442-9890
holly.johnson@dc.gov

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Current Laws of the District of Columbia

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| D.C. Code § 22-4506 | 1 |
| D.C. Code § 7-2509.11 | 2 |
| 24 DCMR § 2333..... | 4 |
| 24 DCMR § 2334..... | 5 |
| 1 DCMR § 1202..... | 6 |
| 1 DCMR § 1221..... | 8 |

Historical Laws of the District of Columbia

| | |
|---|----|
| 2 Stat. 103 (1801), District of Columbia Organic Act..... | 9 |
| D.C. Code of 1803 at 18-19..... | 15 |
| D.C. Code of 1818 at 253-54..... | 18 |
| D.C. Code of 1855 (unratified) at 567, 570..... | 20 |
| An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Dangerous Weapons in the City of Washington (Nov. 4, 1857)..... | 24 |
| An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed and Dangerous Weapons in the City of Washington (Nov. 18, 1858)..... | 25 |
| An Act to Punish the Carrying or Selling of Deadly or Dangerous Weapons, 27 Stat. 116 (1892)..... | 26 |
| An Act to Control the Possession, Sale, Transfer and Use of Pistols and Other Dangerous Weapons, 47 Stat. 651, ch. 465, § 4 (1932) | 28 |
| An Act to Amend the Law of the District of Columbia Relating to the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, 57 Stat. 586, ch. 296 (1943) | 33 |

English Statutes and Royal Proclamations

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 13 Edw. 1, 102 (1285)..... | 34 |
|----------------------------|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| 7 Edw. 2, 170 (1313)..... | 35 |
| Statute of Northampton, 2 Edw. 3, 258, ch. 3 (1328)..... | 36 |
| 25 Edw. 3, 320, ch. 2, § 13 (1351)..... | 37 |
| 34 Edw. 3, 364, ch. 1 (1360)..... | 43 |
| 7 Ric. 2, 35, ch. 13 (1383) | 45 |
| 20 Ric. 2, 93, ch. 1 (1396) | 48 |
| Calendar of the Close Rolls, Henry IV (1409)..... | 50 |

Early-American Northampton Laws

| | |
|--|----|
| 1694 Mass. Laws 12, no. 6 | 52 |
| 1786 Va. Laws 33, ch. 21..... | 55 |
| 1792 N.C. Laws 60, ch. 3 | 56 |
| 1795 Mass. Laws 436, ch. 2 | 60 |
| 1801 Tenn. Laws 710, § 6..... | 61 |
| 1821 Me. Laws 285, ch. 76, § 1 | 62 |
| 1852 Del. Laws 330, ch. 97, § 13 | 68 |
| 1859 N.M. Laws 94, § 2 | 76 |

Other Colonial-Era American laws

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| 1686 N.J. Laws 289, ch. 9 | 81 |
|---------------------------------|----|

American Good-Cause Variants

| | |
|--|----|
| 1836 Mass. Laws 750, § 16 | 83 |
| 1838 Wisc. Laws 381, § 16..... | 87 |
| 1841 Me. Laws 709, ch. 169, § 16 | 88 |
| 1846 Mich. Laws 690, ch. 162, § 16 | 89 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1847 Va. Laws 127, ch. 14, § 16..... | 92 |
| 1851 Minn. Laws 526, ch. 112, § 18 | 95 |
| 1853 Or. Laws 218, ch. 16, § 17..... | 99 |
| 1861 Pa. Laws 248, 250, § 6..... | 102 |
| 1870 W. Va. Laws 702, ch. 153, § 8 | 121 |
| 1871 Tex. Laws 1322, art. 6512 | 124 |
| 1873 Minn. Laws. 1025, § 17..... | 127 |
| 1891 W. Va. Laws 915, ch. 148, § 7 | 128 |

Southern “Lash & Pistol” Laws

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1854 Ala. Laws 588, §§ 3273-3275..... | 130 |
| 1861 Ga. Laws 859, § 4413 | 134 |

Post-Civil-War Northampton Laws

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1869 N.M. Laws 312, § 1 | 135 |
| 1870 S.C. Laws 403, no. 288, § 4..... | 138 |
| 1871 Tenn. Laws 81, ch. 90, § 1 | 141 |
| 1875 Wyo. Laws 352, ch. 52, § 1 | 142 |
| 1881 Ark. Laws 490, ch. 53, § 1907..... | 143 |
| 1889 Ariz. Laws 16, ch. 13, § 1 | 144 |
| 1889 Idaho Laws 23, § 1 | 145 |
| 1901 Mich. Laws 687, § 8 | 146 |
| 1909 Tex. Laws 105 | 148 |

American Municipal Ordinances

| | |
|---|-----|
| Nebraska City, Neb., Ordinance no. 7 (1872) | 149 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Nashville, Tenn., Ordinance ch. 108 (1873)..... | 150 |
| Los Angeles, Cal., Ordinance nos. 35-36 (1878) | 152 |
| Salina, Kan., Ordinance no. 268 (1879) | 153 |
| La Crosse, Wis., Ordinance no. 14, § 15 (1880) | 154 |
| Syracuse, N.Y., Ordinances ch. 27 (1885)..... | 155 |
| Dallas, Tex., Ordinance (1887)..... | 156 |
| Checotah, Okla., Ordinance no. 11 (1890) | 157 |
| New Haven, Conn., Ordinances § 192 (1890) | 158 |
| Rawlins, Wyo., Rev. Ordinances art. 7 (1893) | 159 |
| Wichita, Kan., Ordinance no. 1641 (1899)..... | 161 |
| McKinney, Tex., Ordinance no. 20 (1899) | 163 |
| San Antonio, Tex., Ordinance ch. 10 (1899) | 164 |
| Dodge City, Kan., Ordinance no. 16, § 11 (1876) | 166 |

Early Colonial Laws

| | |
|--|-----|
| William Walter Hening, 1 The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619 at 198 (1823). | 168 |
| 1 Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England 94 (John Russell Bartlett ed. 1856). | 169 |



District of Columbia Official Code
Copyright © 2016
All rights reserved.

*** Statutes current through April 5, 2016 ***

Division IV. Criminal law and procedure and prisoners.
 Title 22. Criminal Offenses and Penalties.
 Subtitle VI. Regulation and Possession of Weapons.
 Chapter 45. Weapons and Possession of Weapons.

[Go to the District of Columbia Archive Directory](#)

D.C. Code § 22-4506 (2016)

§ 22-4506. Issue of a license to carry a pistol.

(a) The Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department ("Chief") may, upon the application of a person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia, or of a person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person within the District of Columbia for not more than 2 years from the date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his or her person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he or she is a suitable person to be so licensed.

(b) A non-resident who lives in a state that does not require a license to carry a concealed pistol may apply to the Chief for a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person within the District of Columbia for not more than 2 years from the date of issue; provided, that he or she meets the same reasons and requirements set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) For any person issued a license pursuant to this section, or renewed pursuant to § 7-2509.03, the Chief may limit the geographic area, circumstances, or times of the day, week, month, or year in which the license is effective, and may subsequently limit, suspend, or revoke the license as provided under § 7-2509.05.

(d) The application for a license to carry shall be on a form prescribed by the Chief and shall bear the name, address, description, photograph, and signature of the licensee.

(e) Except as provided in § 7-2509.05(b), any person whose application has been denied or whose license has been limited or revoked may, within 15 days after the date of the notice of denial or notice of intent, appeal to the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board established pursuant to § 7-2509.08.

HISTORY: (July 8, 1932, *47 Stat. 651*, ch. 465, § 6; May 21, 1994, D.C. Law 10-119, § 15(e), 41 DCR 1639; May 20, 2009, D.C. Law 17-388, § 2(f), 56 DCR 1162; June 16, 2015, D.C. Law 20-279, § 3(b), 62 DCR 1944.)



District of Columbia Official Code
Copyright © 2016
All rights reserved.

*** Statutes current through April 5, 2016 ***

Division I. Government of District.
Title 7. Human Health Care and Safety.
 Subtitle J. Public Safety.
 Chapter 25. Firearms Control.
 Unit A. Firearms Control Regulations.
 Subchapter IX. Licenses to Carry a Pistol.

Go to the District of Columbia Archive Directory

D.C. Code § 7-2509.11 (2016)

§ 7-2509.11. Rules.

The Chief of the MPD, pursuant to subchapter I of Chapter 5 of Title 2 [§2-501 et seq.], shall issue rules to implement the provisions of D.C. Law 20-279, including rules:

(1) To establish criteria for determining when an applicant has, pursuant to section 6 of the Pistols and Other Dangerous Weapons Act [§ 22-4506]:

(A) Demonstrated a good reason to fear injury to his or her person, which shall at a minimum require a showing of a special need for self-protection distinguishable from the general community as supported by evidence of specific threats or previous attacks that demonstrate a special danger to the applicant's life;

(B) Demonstrated any other proper reason for carrying a concealed pistol, which shall at a minimum include types of employment that require the handling of cash or other valuable objects that may be transported upon the applicant's person; and

(C) Demonstrated the applicant's suitability to carry a concealed pistol, which shall at a minimum include evidence that the applicant meets the requirements of § 7-2509.02;

(2) To establish the type and amount of ammunition that may be carried concealed by a licensee;

(3) To establish the methods by which a pistol may be carried, including any standards for safe holstering;

(4) To establish all application forms, investigation procedures, background checks, and fees necessary to process an application for a license to carry a concealed pistol;

(5) To specify any procedures or requirements specific to non-residents who apply to carry a concealed pistol

pursuant to § 22-4506, with regard to the registration requirements in this unit;

(6) To specify requirements for signage on any private premises where the owner or person in control of the premises prohibits the carrying of a concealed pistol pursuant to § 7-2509.07(b); and

(7) To establish procedures for the renewal of licenses.

HISTORY: (Sept. 24, 1976, D.C. Law 1-85, § 911, as added June 16, 2015, D.C. Law 20-279, § 2(f), 62 DCR 1944.)

NOTES: Legislative history of Law 20-279. --

See note to § 7-2509.01.

Editor's notes. --

D.C. Law 20-279, referred to in the introductory language of this section, enacted § 7-2502.11a and this subchapter, amended §§ 7-2502.01(b)(4), 7-2502.02(a)(4), 7-2502.03(a)(4), 22-4504(a), and 22-4506, and repealed § 22-2511.



CODE OF D.C. MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS
Copyright (c) 2016 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.

a member of the LexisNexis Group.

All rights reserved.

*** This file includes all regulations adopted and published through the ***
*** D.C. Register, Vol. 63, Issue 18, April 22, 2016 ***

TITLE 24. PUBLIC SPACE AND SAFETY
CHAPTER 23. GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS

CDCR 24-2333 (2016)

[Click here to view Emergency Reg. 62 D.C. Reg. 9854](#)

24-2333. Good Reason to Fear Injury to Person or Property.

2333.1 A person shall demonstrate a good reason to fear injury to his or her person by showing a special need for self-protection distinguishable from the general community as supported by evidence of specific threats or previous attacks which demonstrate a special danger to the applicant's life.

2333.2 For the purposes of satisfying the specifications of § 2333.1, a person shall allege, in writing, serious threats of death or serious bodily harm, any attacks on his or her person, or any theft of property from his or her person. The person shall also allege that the threats are of a nature that the legal possession of a pistol is necessary as a reasonable precaution against the apprehended danger.

2333.3 The person shall provide all evidence of contemporaneous reports to the police of such threats or attacks, and disclose whether or not the applicant has made a sworn complaint to the police or the courts of the District of Columbia concerning any threat or attack.

2333.4 The fact that a person resides in or is employed in a high crime area shall not by itself establish a good reason to fear injury to person or property for the issuance of a concealed carry license.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Unless otherwise noted, the authority for this chapter is an Act approved July 8, 1932, 47 Stat. 650, ch. 465; as amended by an Act approved December 27, 1967, 81 Stat. § 736, Pub. L. 90-226, title V, § 501, D.C. Official Code §§ 22-3201 et seq.; the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, effective September 24, 1976 (D.C. Law 1-85, D.C. Official Code §§ 7-2501 et seq.); section 29(d) of the Vital Records Act of 1981, D.C. Law 4-34, D.C. Official Code § 1-301.01; section 712 of the Firearms Registration Amendment Act of 2008, effective March 31, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-372; D.C. Official Code §§ 7-2505.04(e)(4), (f), and 7-2507.11) (2011 to 2013 Supp.)

SOURCE: Final Rulemaking published at 62 DCR 9781, 9785 (July 17, 2015).



CODE OF D.C. MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS
Copyright (c) 2016 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.

a member of the LexisNexis Group.

All rights reserved.

*** This file includes all regulations adopted and published through the ***
*** D.C. Register, Vol. 63, Issue 18, April 22, 2016 ***

TITLE 24. PUBLIC SPACE AND SAFETY
CHAPTER 23. GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS

CDCR 24-2334 (2016)

[Click here to view Emergency Reg. 62 D.C. Reg. 9854](#)

24-2334. Other Proper Reason for Concealed Carry License.

2334.1 A person may allege any other proper reason that the Chief may accept for obtaining a concealed carry license which may include:

- (a) Employment of a type that requires the handling of large amounts of cash or other highly valuable objects that must be transported upon the applicant's person; or
- (b) The need for a parent, son, daughter, sibling, or other adult member of the immediate family to provide protection of a family member who is physically or mentally incapacitated to a point where he or she cannot act in defense of himself or herself, and the family member who is physically or mentally incapacitated can demonstrate a good reason to fear injury to his or her person by showing a special need for self-protection distinguishable from the general community as supported by evidence of specific threats or previous attacks which demonstrate a special danger to the applicant's life in the manner described in § 2333.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Unless otherwise noted, the authority for this chapter is an Act approved July 8, 1932, 47 Stat. 650, ch. 465; as amended by an Act approved December 27, 1967, 81 Stat. § 736, Pub. L. 90-226, title V, § 501, D.C. Official Code §§ 22-3201 et seq.; the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, effective September 24, 1976 (D.C. Law 1-85, D.C. Official Code §§ 7-2501 et seq.); section 29(d) of the Vital Records Act of 1981, D.C. Law 4-34, D.C. Official Code § 1-301.01; section 712 of the Firearms Registration Amendment Act of 2008, effective March 31, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-372; D.C. Official Code §§ 7-2505.04(e)(4), (f), and 7-2507.11) (2011 to 2013 Supp.)

SOURCE: Final Rulemaking published at 62 DCR 9781, 9785 (July 17, 2015).



CODE OF D.C. MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS
Copyright (c) 2016 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.
a member of the LexisNexis Group.
All rights reserved.

*** This file includes all regulations adopted and published through the ***
*** D.C. Register, Vol. 63, Issue 18, April 22, 2016 ***

TITLE 1. MAYOR AND EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
CHAPTER 12. CONCEALED PISTOL LICENSING REVIEW BOARD

CDCR 1-1202 (2016)

1-1202. Appeals.

1202.1 Within the time periods established by the Act, a person may file an appeal with the Board if the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department (Chief) has:

- (a) Denied the person's application or renewal application for a license to carry a concealed pistol in the District pursuant to the Act; or
- (b) Issued a limitation or revocation of a license to carry a concealed pistol pursuant to the Act.

1202.2 An appeal shall be submitted in writing to the Board at the address contained in any notice of final action of the Chief that was issued to the person. The request for appeal shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after the date of the appellant's receipt of the notice of the Chief's final action from which the appeal is being requested. The request for appeal may be filed by hand delivery, electronic mail, or by U.S. Mail or other delivery service, provided that the request for appeal is received by the Board within fifteen (15) days after the date of the appellant's receipt of the notice of the Chief's final action.

1202.3 The appeal need not follow any specific format, although blank forms may be created and made available by the Board. An appeal should contain the following information:

- (a) A short description of the Chief's final action being appealed;
- (b) A description of reasons why the Chief's final action was in error and the relief sought from the Board;
- (c) A copy of the Chief's final action being appealed;
- (e) The appellant's full name, address, email address, and telephone and fax numbers, as well as the same information for any attorney representing the appellant in the appeal; and
- (f) All written materials that the appellant wishes the Board to consider at any hearing.

1202.4 Not later than ten (10) days after receipt of the appeal, the Chairperson of the Board shall:

- (a) Assign a three (3) member panel (Panel) and appoint a presiding member (Presiding Member) to review the appeal or assign the appeal to the full Board;
- (b) Send to the Chief a copy of the appeal, a notice of the names of the three (3) member panel and Presiding Member, if applicable, and a notice to provide the Board with information concerning the final action that is the subject of the appeal; and
- (c) Send a notice to the appellant of receipt of the appeal, the names of the three (3) member panel, and the Presiding Member, if applicable.

1202.5 Not later than ten (10) days after receipt of any information provided by the Chief pursuant to § 1202.4(b), the Board or Panel shall meet to determine if based upon the information submitted by the appellant and Chief the appeal should be resolved through a summary disposition or by a contested case hearing.

1202.6 If the Board or Panel determines that, based upon the materials submitted by the appellant and the Chief, the matters in dispute appear to be appropriate for summary disposition, the Board or Panel shall follow the procedures in § 1210.

1202.7 If the Board or Panel determines that a contested case hearing is appropriate for the resolution of the appeal, then it shall issue a notice of hearing to the appellant and Chief. The hearing shall be scheduled to take place on a date not less than thirty (30) or more than forty-five (45) days from the date of the notice.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

SOURCE: Final Rulemaking published at 62 DCR 11123 (August 14, 2015).



CODE OF D.C. MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS
Copyright (c) 2016 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.

a member of the LexisNexis Group.

All rights reserved.

*** This file includes all regulations adopted and published through the ***
*** D.C. Register, Vol. 63, Issue 18, April 22, 2016 ***

TITLE 1. MAYOR AND EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
CHAPTER 12. CONCEALED PISTOL LICENSING REVIEW BOARD

CDCR 1-1221 (2016)

1-1221. Final Decision.

1221.1 Within ninety (90) days after the conclusion of a hearing, the Board shall render its decision in writing, setting forth findings of fact and conclusions of law and giving the reasons for its decision.

1221.2 The findings and conclusions in the decision shall be governed by and based upon the evidence adduced at the hearing along with any other evidence in the record.

1221.4 A decision shall be supported by substantial evidence on the record. Pursuant to the substantial evidence rule, courts shall uphold an administrative determination of fact if on the entire record the determination is rationally supportable and could have been arrived at reasonably.

1221.5 The decision shall sustain, reverse, or modify the final action as requested by the appellant or the Chief.

1221.6 The decision shall include an instruction that the appellant or the Chief may pursue judicial review in the manner provided by the Act.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

SOURCE: Final Rulemaking published at 62 DCR 11123 (August 14, 2015).

one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled "An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former act for that purpose," as limits the duration of said act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and said act is hereby continued in force, without limitation of time.

riages," &c.
continued without limitation.
May 28, 1796,
ch. 37.

APPROVED, February 25, 1801.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a Health Officer.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared, to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled "An act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county," so far as to enable the state aforesaid to collect a duty of one cent per ton, on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for three years, from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Continued by
Act of March 1,
1805, ch. 19.

APPROVED, February 27, 1801.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to allow the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any goods, wares and merchandise, which lawfully might be transported to or from the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia or Frenchtown, and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New Castle, Christiana Bridge, Newport or Wilmington, shall and may lawfully be transported, to and from the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras river, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and shall be subject to all the provisions, regulations, limitations and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares and merchandise, transported by any of the routes before mentioned.

Goods import-
ed into Balti-
more or Phila-
delphia may be
transported by
Appoquinimink
and Sassafras
rivers.

1799, ch. 22.

APPROVED, February 27, 1801.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act concerning the District of Columbia.(a)*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

STATUTE II.
Feb. 27, 1801.
Laws of Vir-
ginia and Mary-

- (a) District of Columbia. The acts for the government and administration of justice in the District of Columbia, are :
 - 1. An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, July 16, 1790, chap. 28.
 - 2. An act supplementary to an act entitled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia," March 3, 1801, chap. 24.
 - 3. An act concerning the District of Columbia, February 27, 1801, chap. 15.
 - 4. An act additional to an act amendatory of an act entitled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia," May 3, 1802, chap. 52.
 - 5. An act to amend the judicial system of the United States, April 29, 1802, chap. 31, sec. 24.
 - 6. An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia, March 3, 1803, chap. 31.
 - 7. An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the recovery of debts, in the District of Columbia, March 1, 1823, chap. 24.
 - 8. An act respecting the adjournment of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, March 3, 1825.

land continued in force in the district. laws of the state of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia, which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of government; and that the laws of the state of Maryland,

9. An act altering the times of holding the circuit courts in the District of Columbia, May 20, 1826, chap. 131.
10. An act to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia, July 7, 1838, chap. 192.
11. An act to restrain the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, July 7, 1838, chap. 212.
12. Resolution directing the manner in which certain laws of the District of Columbia shall be executed, March 2, 1839.
13. An act for granting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia, May 31, 1832, chap. 112.
14. An act changing the times of holding the courts in the District of Columbia, May 31, 1832, chap. 114. Act of February 30, 1839, chap. 30.

The decisions of the courts of the United States upon this and other statutes relating to the District of Columbia, and other questions arising in the district, have been:

The act of Congress of 27 February, 1801, concerning the District of Columbia, directs that writs of error shall be prosecuted in the same manner, under the same regulations, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as is or shall be provided in case of writs of error on judgments, or appeals upon orders or decrees, rendered in the circuit courts of the United States. *United States v. Hoos et al.*, 1 Cranch, 318; 1 Cond. Rep. 322.

By the separation of the District of Columbia from the state of Maryland, the residents in that part of Maryland which became a part of the district ceased to be citizens of the state. *Reilly, Appellant v. Lamar et al.*, 2 Cranch, 344; 1 Cond. Rep. 419.

A citizen of the District of Columbia, could not be discharged by the insolvent law of Maryland, out of the district. *Ibid.*

A citizen of the District of Columbia, cannot maintain an action in the circuit court of the United States, out of the district; he not being a citizen of a state within the meaning of the provision in the law of the United States, regulating the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. *Hepburn and Dundas v. Ellzey*, 2 Cranch, 445; 1 Cond. Rep. 444.

A Justice of the peace, in the District of Columbia, is an officer of the government of the United States; and is exempt from militia duty. *Wise v. Withers*, 3 Cranch, 331; 1 Cond. Rep. 552.

Under the sixth and eighth sections of the act of assembly of Virginia, of the 22d of December, 1794, property pledged to the Mutual Assurance Society, &c. continues liable for assessments, on account of the losses insured against, in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, without notice. *The Mutual Assurance Society v. Wattis' Ex'r*, 1 Wheat. 279; 3 Cond. Rep. 570.

A mere change of sovereignty produces no change in the state of rights existing in the soil; and the cession of the District of Columbia to the national government did not affect the lien created by the above act on real property situate in the town of Alexandria; though the personal character or liability of a member of the society could not be thereby forced on a purchaser of such property. *Ibid.*

Congress has authority to impose a direct tax on the District of Columbia, in proportion to the census directed to be taken by the constitution. *Loughborough v. Blake*, 5 Wheat. 317; 4 Cond. Rep. 660.

Congress, when legislating for the District of Columbia, under the fifth section of the first article of the constitution, is still the legislature of the Union, and its acts are the laws of the United States. *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 264; 5 Cond. Rep. 90.

An act of the legislature of Maryland, passed the 19th of December, 1791, entitled "An act concerning the territory of Columbia, and the city of Washington," which, by the 6th section, provides for the holding of lands by "foreigners," is an enabling act; and applies to those only who could not take lands without the provisions of that law. It enables a "foreigner" to take in the same manner as if he were a citizen. *Spratt v. Spratt*, 1 Peters, 343.

A foreigner who becomes a citizen, is no longer a foreigner, within the view of the act. Thus, after purchase, lands vested in him as a citizen; not by virtue of the act of the legislature of Maryland, but because of his acquiring the rights of citizenship. *Ibid.*

Land in the county of Washington, and District of Columbia, purchased by a foreigner, before naturalization, was held by him under the law of Maryland, and might be transmitted to the relations of the purchasers, who were foreigners: and the capacity so to transmit those lands, is given, absolutely, by this act, and is not affected by his becoming a citizen; but passes to his heirs and relations, precisely as if he had remained a foreigner. *Ibid.*

The supreme court of the United States has jurisdiction of appeals from the orphans' court, through the circuit court for the county of Washington, by virtue of the act of Congress of February 13, 1801; and by the act of Congress subsequently passed, the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, must exceed the value of one thousand dollars, in order to entitle the party to an appeal. *Nicholls et al. v. Hodges' Ex'r*, 1 Peters, 565.

The statute of Elizabeth is in force in the District of Columbia. *Cathcart et al. v. Robinson*, 5 Peters, 264.

The levy court of Washington county is not entitled to one half of all the fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the circuit court in cases at common law, and under the acts of Congress, as well as the acts of assembly of Maryland, adopted by Congress as the law of the District of Columbia. *Levy Court of Washington v. Ringgold*, 5 Peters, 451.

The supreme court of the United States has no jurisdiction of causes brought before it, upon a certificate of division of opinion of the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia. The appellate jurisdiction, in respect to that court, extends only to its final judgments and decrees. *Ross v. Triplett*, 3 Wheat. 600; 4 Cond. Rep. 351.

By the insolvent law of Maryland, of January 3, 1800, the chancellor of Maryland could not discharge one who was an inhabitant of the District of Columbia, after the separation from Maryland, unless previous

as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district, which was ceded by that state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said district of Columbia shall be formed into two counties; one county shall contain all that part of said district, which lies on the east side of the river Potomac, together with the islands therein, and shall be called the county of Washington; the other county shall contain all that part of said district, which lies on the west side of said river, and shall be called the county of Alexandria; and the said river in its whole course through said district shall be taken and deemed to all intents and purposes to be within both of said counties.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a court in said district, which shall be called the circuit court of the district of Columbia; and the said court and the judges thereof shall have all the powers by law vested in the circuit courts and the judges of the circuit courts of the United States. Said court shall consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges resident within said district, to hold their respective offices during good behaviour; any two of whom shall constitute a quorum; and each of the said judges shall, before he enter on his office, take the oath or affirmation provided by law to be taken by the

to that separation he had entitled himself to a discharge by performing all the requisites of the act. Reilly v. Lamar et al. 2 Cranch, 344; 1 Cond. Rep. 419.

No appeal or writ of error lies, in a criminal case, from the judgment of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to the supreme court of the United States: the appellate jurisdiction given by the act of Congress, is confined to civil cases. United States v. More, 3 Cranch, 159; 1 Cond. Rep. 480.

There is, in the District of Columbia, no division of powers between the general and the state governments. Congress has the entire control over the district, for every purpose of government: and it is reasonable to suppose that, in organizing a judicial department in the district, all the judicial power, necessary for the purpose of government, would be vested in the courts of justice. Kendall, Postmaster General v. The United States, 12 Peters, 524.

The circuit court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, has a right to award a mandamus to the postmaster-general of the United States, requiring him to pass to the credit of certain contractors for conveying the mail of the United States, a sum found to be due to them by the solicitor of the treasury of the United States, the solicitor acting under the special provisions of an act of Congress. *Ibid.*

There can be no doubt, that, in the state of Maryland, a writ of mandamus might be issued to an executive officer, commanding him to perform a ministerial act, required of him by the laws: and if it would lie in that state, there can be no good reason why it should not lie in the District of Columbia, in analogous cases. *Ibid.*

The powers of the supreme court of the United States, and of the circuit courts of the United States, to issue writs of mandamus, granted by the fourteenth section of the judiciary act of 1789, is only for the purpose of bringing the case to a final judgment or decree, so that it may be reviewed. The mandamus does not direct the inferior court how to proceed, but only that it must proceed, according to its own judgment, to a final determination; otherwise it cannot be reviewed in the appellate court. It is different in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, under the adoption of the laws of Maryland, which included the common law. *Ibid.*

The power of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to exercise the jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to a public officer, to do an act required of him by law, results from the third section of the act of Congress of February 27, 1804; which declares that the court and judges thereof shall have all the powers by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States. The circuit courts referred to, were those established by the act of February 13, 1801. The repeal of that law, fifteen months afterwards, and after that law had gone into operation, under the act of February 27, 1801, could not in any manner affect that law, any further than was provided by the repealing act. *Ibid.*

The circuit courts of the United States, sitting in the states of the Union, have no jurisdiction in a case in which a citizen of the District of Columbia is plaintiff. Westcott's Lessee v. Inhabitants, &c. Peters' C.C. R. 45.

The act of Congress of June, 1822, authorizes any person to whom administration has been granted in the states of the United States, to prosecute claims by suits in the District of Columbia, in the same manner as if the same had been granted by proper authority, in the District of Columbia, to such persons. The power is limited by its terms to the institution of suits, and does not authorize suits against an executor or administrator. The effect of this law was to make all debts due by persons in the District of Columbia, not local assets, for which the administrator was bound to account in the courts of the district, but general assets which he had full authority to receive, and for which he was bound to account in the courts of the state from which he derived his letters of administration. Vaughan et al. v. Northup et al., 15 Peters' Rep. 1.

The courts of the United States in the District of Columbia, have a like jurisdiction upon personal property, with the courts in England, and in the states of the Union; and in the absence of statutory provisions, in the trial of them they must apply the same common law principle which regulates the mode of bringing such actions, the pleadings and the proof. M'Kenna v. Fiske, 17 Peters' Rep. 245.

VOL. II.—14

It shall be formed into two counties.

Washington county.

Alexandria county.

Circuit court established in it.

To consist of one chief judge and two assistant judges.

judges of the circuit courts of the United States; and said court shall have power to appoint a clerk of the court in each of said counties, who shall take the oath and give a bond with sureties, in the manner directed for clerks of the district courts in the act to establish the judiciary of the United States.

Sessions of the court in Washington county,

in Alexandria county.

Subjects for the cognizance of the court.

Where local actions shall be commenced.

No suits to be brought, but against inhabitants or persons found in the district.

A marshal to be appointed for the district.

Writs of error and appeal.

An attorney to be appointed.

Allowances to the attorney, marshal and clerks.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That said court shall, annually, hold four sessions in each of said counties, to commence as follows; to wit: for the county of Washington, at the city of Washington, on the fourth Mondays of March, June, September and December; for the county of Alexandria, at Alexandria, on the second Mondays of January, April, July, and the first Monday of October.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within said district, and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both or either of which shall be resident or be found within said district, and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, arising or accruing under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. Provided, and be it further enacted, That all local actions shall be commenced in their proper counties, and that no action or suit shall be brought before said court, by any original process against any person, who shall not be an inhabitant of, or found within said district, at the time of serving the writ.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a marshal for the said district, who shall have the custody of the gaols of said counties, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all prisoners legally committed therein; and he shall be appointed for the same term, shall take the same oath, give a bond with sureties in the same manner, shall have generally, within said district, the same powers, and perform the same duties, as is by law directed and provided in the case of marshals of the United States.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That any final judgment, order or decree in said circuit court, wherein the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, (a) which shall be prosecuted in the same manner, under the same regulations, and the same proceedings shall be had therein, as is or shall be provided in the case of writs of error on judgments, or appeals upon orders or decrees, rendered in the circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for said district, who shall take the oath and perform all the duties required of the district attorneys of the United States; and the said attorney, marshal and clerks, shall be entitled to receive for their respective services, the same fees, perquisites and emoluments, which are by law allowed respectively to the attorney, marshal and clerk of the United States, for the district of Maryland.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the chief judge, to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive an annual salary of two thou-

(a) By an act entitled, "An act to limit the right of appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia," passed April 2, 1816, chap. 39, it is provided that no cause shall be removed from the circuit court of the District of Columbia, unless the matter in dispute in the cause shall be of the value of one thousand dollars and upwards. But when a party in a cause shall deem himself aggrieved by any final judgment or decree of the said circuit court, where the matter in dispute shall be of the value of \$100, and of less value than \$1000, on a petition to a justice of the supreme court, if the said justice shall be of opinion that errors in the proceedings of the court involve questions of law of such extensive interest and operation as to render the final judgment of the supreme court desirable, the cause may be removed at the discretion of the said justice.

sand dollars, and the two assistant judges, of sixteen hundred dollars each, to be paid quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.(a)

Compensation
of the judges.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, such number of discreet persons to be justices of the peace, as the President of the United States shall from time to time think expedient, to continue in office five years; and such justices, having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, shall, in all matters, civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties required of, justices of the peace, as individual magistrates, by the laws herein before continued in force in those parts of said district, for which they shall have been respectively appointed; and they shall have cognizance in personal demands to the value of twenty dollars, exclusive of costs; which sum they shall not exceed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and they shall be entitled to receive for their services the fees allowed for like services by the laws herein before adopted and continued, in the eastern part of said district.

Justices of the
peace to be ap-
pointed.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, a register of wills, and a judge to be called the judge of the orphans' court, who shall each take an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office; and shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the like fees, as are exercised, performed, and received, by the registers of wills and judges of the orphans' court, within the state of Maryland; and appeals from the said courts shall be to the circuit court of said district, who shall therein have all the powers of the chancellor of the said state.

Their juris-
diction.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where judgments or decrees have been obtained, or hereafter shall be obtained, on suits now depending in any of the courts of the commonwealth of Virginia, or of the state of Maryland, where the defendant resides or has property within the district of Columbia, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff in such case upon filing an exemplification of the record and proceedings in such suits, with the clerk of the court of the county where the defendant resides, or his property may be found, to sue out writs of execution thereon, returnable to the said court, which shall be proceeded on, in the same manner as if the judgment or decree had originally been obtained in said court.

Registers of
wills and judges
of the orphans'
court to be ap-
pointed.

Act of May
19, 1828, ch. 59.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the courts of Hustings for the towns of Alexandria and Georgetown, shall be, and hereby are continued over to the circuit courts to be holden by virtue of this act, within the district of Columbia, in manner following; that is to say: all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of Hustings for the town of Alexandria, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the town of Alexandria; and all such as shall then be depending and undetermined, before the court of Hustings for Georgetown, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the city of Washington: *Provided nevertheless*, that where the personal demand in such cases, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of twenty dollars, the justices of the peace within their respective counties, shall have cognizance hereof.

How to obtain
execution with-
in the district,
upon judgments
already render-
ed in courts of
Maryland and
Virginia.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processes whatsoever, which shall hereafter issue from the courts hereby established

Suits in the
courts of Hust-
ings for Alexan-
dria and George-
town continued
to the circuit
court.

Test of writs.

^a (a) An act concerning the District of Columbia, February 27, 1801, chap. 15; an act to increase the salaries of the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, March 3, 1811; an act to increase the salaries of the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, April 20, 1818; an act concerning the orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, May 19, 1828, chap. 59.

within the district, shall be tested in the name of the chief judge of the district of Columbia.

Saving of the rights of corporations.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall in any wise alter, impeach or impair the rights, granted by or derived from the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and Georgetown, or of any other body corporate or politic, within the said district, except so far as relates to the judicial powers of the corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria.

APPROVED, February 27, 1801.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1801.

[Obsolete.]

Act of May 7,
1800, ch. 41.

Certain suits
revived.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act supplementary to an act, intituled "An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, into two separate governments."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all suits, and process and proceedings, which, on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred, were pending in any court of either of the counties, which by the act intituled "An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, into two separate governments," has been included within the Indiana territory; and that all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the aforesaid third day of July, were pending in the general court of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, in consequence of any writ of removal or order for trial at bar, had been removed from either of the counties now within the limits of the Indiana territory aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby revived and continued; and the same proceedings, before the rendering of final judgment and thereafter, may and shall be had, in the same courts, in all suits and process aforesaid, and in all things concerning the same, as by law might have been had in case the said territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio had remained undivided.

APPROVED, March 2, 1801.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1801.

[Repealed.]

District of
Massac.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to add to the district of Massac, on the Ohio, and to discontinue the district of Palmyra in the state of Tennessee, and therein to amend the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of Massac, in addition to the territory it already possesses, shall include all waters, shores, and inlets, now included within the district of Palmyra, and all rivers, waters, shores and inlets, lying within the state of Tennessee.

District of
Palmyra.

Section 16,
Act of March 2,
1799, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, so much of the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as establishes the district of Palmyra in the state of Tennessee, shall be repealed, except as to the recovery and receipts of such duties on goods, wares and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day.

APPROVED, March 2, 1801.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1801.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act making appropriations for the Military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the

Ordinances, &c.

ACTS
OF
THE CORPORATION
OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
PASSED BY
THE FIRST COUNCIL.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.



Washington:

*PRINTED BY A. AND G. WAY.
1803.*

Oath of office.

be paid them by the seller. Before they enter upon the duties of their office they shall take an oath before some justice of the peace for the faithful performance of their duty.

Approved, November 23d, 1809.

AN ACT making an appropriation for C street north, from 8th street to Pennsylvania avenue.

Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington,
 That the sum of eighty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for opening C street north, from 8th street to Pennsylvania avenue, out of any monies in the treasurer's hands not otherwise appropriated, and that the same be expended under the direction of the mayor.

Approved, November 23d, 1809.

AN ACT to suppress horse running and shooting, in certain cases, in the city of Washington.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington,* That from and after the first of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person

to run an animal of the horse kind in any of the streets or avenues in the Horse-run-city of Washington, within three hundred yards of any house or building in said city, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if the owner of any horse shall permit any minor, slave, or other person, to run his horse in any street or avenue of the city, within three hundred yards of any house or building in said city, he shall incur the penalty of ten dollars for each offence, one half to go to the informer and the other half to the corporation, and any person shall be authorized to stop or seize any horse so running until the owner shall pay the above penalty.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any slave shall be seen running any horse in any street or avenue of the city, within three hundred yards of any house or building, it shall be the duty of any constable to take such slave before a magistrate, and on his being convicted of such offence he shall be publicly whipped any number of lashes not exceeding thirty-nine.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, from and after the first day of January next, shall shoot with a gun or other fire arms, within four hundred yards of any house in said city, or on the sabbath in any part of the city, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars, one half of said penalty to go to the informer and the other half to the use of the city.

Approved, December 9th, 1809.

which such offender may be, upon complaint made to him upon oath that such crime or offence hath been committed, or upon receiving a copy of the indictment or other process, if any, which shall have been found or issued in the said District of Columbia against such offender, to issue his warrant to apprehend such offender, and to cause him, at the expense of the United States, to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed (as the case may require) for trial before such court in the District of Columbia, as may have jurisdiction of the offence; and copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizance of bail, and the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, if any such shall have been taken: which recognizances the said judge may require on pain of imprisonment; and the said judge, if bail shall not have been given, shall seasonably issue and the marshal of his district shall execute a warrant for the removal of the offender and the witnesses (in case they shall be in prison) or either of them, (as the case may be) to the said District of Columbia: and the expenses of such arrest, commitment, and removal being ascertained and certified by the judge of the district in which the offender shall have been so arrested, shall be charged by the marshal of the said district in his account with the United States, and shall be allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury. And in case such recognizance of bail, or the recognizances of the witnesses should be forfeited, *scire facias* and execution may issue upon a certified copy thereof in any judicial district within the jurisdiction of the United States in which the respective recognitors may reside or may be found.

Sec. 40. No man, great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the ministers of justice in executing the precepts of the courts of justice, or in executing their office, and such as may be in their

Punishment of
Crimes.

Recognizance.

2 E. 3. c. 3.

2 R. 2. c. 13.

20 R. 2. c. 1.

V.L. 30. c. 21.

Punishing af-
frays.

Punishment of
crimes.

No person to
come before
the court with
force and arms;
nor to go about
armed, to the
terror of the
country.

company assisting them, shall be so hardy as to come with force and arms before the justices or judges of any court within the District of Columbia, or either of their ministers of justice, doing their office, on pain to forfeit his armour to the United States, and his body to prison, at the pleasure of such court; nor go, nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, or markets, or in other places, in terror of the country, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any justice or judge on his own view, or proof by others, and of forfeiture of his armour to the United States; but no person shall be imprisoned for any offence against this act, by a longer space of time than one month.

1. G. 1. st. 2. c.
5. § 1.
Riots, &c.

Penalty for not
dispersing
when ordered.

Sec. 41. If any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace in the District of Columbia, and being required or commanded by any one or more justice or justices of the peace, or by the marshal of the said District, or his deputy, or by the mayor, or other chief officer of any city or town corporate in the said District, where such an assembly shall be, by proclamation, to be made in the name of the United States, in the form or to the effect herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, (notwithstanding such proclamation made) to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together by the space of one hour after such request or command made by proclamation, as aforesaid, then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such request or demand made by proclamation, as aforesaid, shall be adjudged a high misdemeanor, and the offenders therein not being slaves, shall, upon conviction, be confined at hard labour, or in solitude, not exceeding ten years, and may be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

19
MAY 8 = District of Columbia. Laws, statutes, etc.
Codes THE

REVISED CODE¹⁷

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PREPARED

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS,

ENTITLED

"AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
AND TO CODIFY THE SAME," APPROVED MARCH 8, 1855.

o

WASHINGTON:

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1857.

S
U.S./DI
253
E.57

SA 20

SEC. 2. On the trial of every indictment, the party accused shall be allowed to be heard by counsel, and he may defend himself, and he shall have a right to produce witnesses and proofs in his favor, and to be confronted with the witnesses who are produced against him.

SEC. 3. No person indicted for an offence shall be convicted thereof, unless by confession of his guilt in open court, or by admitting the truth of the charge against him by his plea or demurrer, or by the verdict of a jury, accepted and recorded by the court.

SEC. 4. No person shall be held to answer on a second indictment for any offence of which he has been acquitted by the jury, upon the facts and merits, on a former trial; but such acquittal may be pleaded by him in bar of any subsequent prosecution for the same offence, notwithstanding any defect in the form or in the substance of the indictment on which he was acquitted.

SEC. 5. No person who is charged with any offence against the law, shall be punished for such offence, unless he shall have been duly and legally convicted thereof in a court having competent jurisdiction of the cause and of the person.

CHAPTER 141.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT AND DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

SECTION

1. Officers authorized to keep the peace.
2. Complaint ; how made.
3. Arrest.
4. Trial ; recognizance to keep the peace.
5. Party ; when to be discharged.
6. Refusing to recognise, to be committed.
7. Party, when discharged ; and complainant, when to pay costs.
8. Payment of costs in other cases.
9. Appeal allowed.
10. On appeal, witnesses to recognise.
11. Proceedings upon an appeal.
12. Recognizance ; when to remain in force.
13. Persons committed for not recognising ; how discharged.
14. Recognizances to be transmitted to the court.

SECTION

15. Recognizances ; when to be required on view of the court or magistrate.
16. Persons who go armed may be required to find sureties for the peace, &c.
17. Proceedings when person is suspected of selling liquor contrary to law.
18. Surety may surrender his principal, who may recognise anew.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

19. Search warrants for property stolen.
20. In what other cases to be issued.
21. } Warrant ; to whom directed, and when
22. } and how executed.
23. Property seized may be kept as evidence, and then restored to owner or destroyed.

discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum and for such time as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution as may be deemed just and reasonable.

SEC. 12. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

SEC. 13. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognise, as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required.

SEC. 14. Every recognizance taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the criminal court on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed by the clerk.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any officer mentioned in the first section of this chapter, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such officer, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognise for keeping the peace, or being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding one year, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed.

SEC. 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

SEC. 17. If any justice of the peace suspect any person of selling, by retail, wine or ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, contrary to law, he shall summon the person and such witnesses as he may think

CORPORATION LAWS
OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
TO THE

End of the Fiftieth Council,

(To June 3d, 1853, inclusive.)

REVISED AND COMPILED

BY JAMES W. SHEAHAN,

Under the direction of a Joint Committee, consisting of the Mayor and one member of the Board of Aldermen and one member of the Board of Common Council:

AND, ALSO

THE ACTS OF INCORPORATION AND OTHER ACTS OF CONGRESS, WITH AN APPENDIX,

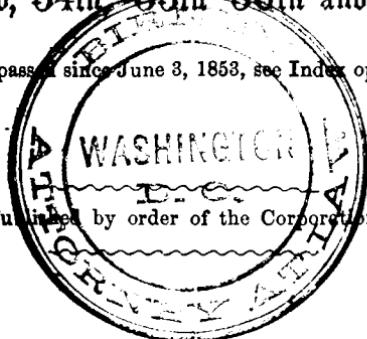
TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE LAWS ENACTED FROM JUNE 3, 1853 TO JUNE 1, 1860,

EMBRACING THE

51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Councils.

[REDACTED] For Laws passed since June 3, 1853, see Index opposite page 396.



Prepared and Published by order of the Corporation of Washington.

Washington:
PRINTED BY ROBERT A. WATERS.
1853 & 1860.

1857.]

75

the limits of this city, shall be fifty dollars per annum, to be paid to this Corporation by the insurance company or agent applying for such license before the issuing thereof; and all licenses under this act shall be issued for one year from the date of the application and payment of the tax, and shall be issued by the Register, under the direction of the Mayor, by whom they shall be signed, and countersigned by the Register, and shall express on their face the name of the insurance company authorized by it to establish an agency in this city, where such company is established or located, the kind of insurance it is authorized to effect, and the name of its agent; and such licenses shall confer authority to establish an agency in this city only to the company and the agent therein named: *Provided*, That a license issued to one insurance company or agent may be transferred to another insurance company or agent: but no such transfer shall be valid, or confer any rights or privileges under it until the transfer has been recorded in the Register's office, and endorsed on the license by the Register: *And provided, also*, That no person shall be authorized, under one license, to act as agent for more than one insurance company, and that one the company named in such license; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable for every offence to the fine imposed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That all former acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed so as to affect licenses for insurance agencies already issued until the expiration of the time for which said licenses have been so issued.—(See page 78, Sheahan's Digest.)

Approved October 29, 1857.

CHAP. 5.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of dangerous weapons in the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as dagger, pistol, bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk, colt, slung shot, or brass or metal knuckles, within the city of Washington; and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having on their persons any such weapon shall forfeit and pay upon such conviction not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, which fines shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures accruing to the city are sued for and recovered: *Provided*, That the police officers, members of the Auxiliary Guard, and the military, when on duty, shall be exempt from such penalties and forfeitures.

Approved November 4, 1857.

10

stationery, and for all other contingent and necessary expenses of each of said schools; and it shall be the duty of the two Boards to make provision by law for the payment of all such salaries and other necessary expenses, out of any money to the credit of the School Fund, and when that shall be insufficient, out of the General Fund; and all such appropriations shall be subject to the order of the Board of Trustees, from time to time, as the same may be required, to be properly disbursed, and for which, receipts shall in every case, be taken and returned to the Register of the Corporation, for settlement.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed relative to the Public Schools; to organize and establish a Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer, and the duties of the Board, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.—(See page 261, Sheahan's Digest.)

Approved November 12, 1858.

CHAP. 11.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of concealed and dangerous weapons in the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons, to carry or have concealed about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as dagger, pistol, bowie-knife, dirk-knife or dirk, colt, slung-shot, or brass or other metal knuckles, within the city of Washington, and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having concealed about their persons any such weapon, shall forfeit and pay upon such conviction, not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars: which fines shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures accruing to the city, are sued for and recovered; *Provided*, That the Police officers and the members of the Auxiliary Guard, when on duty, shall be exempt from such penalties and forfeitures.

Approved November 18, 1858.

CHAP. 12.

AN ACT explanatory of the Seventh section of the "Act regulating Auctions in the City of Washington," approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the true intent and meaning of the seventh section of the "Act regulating auctions in the city of Washington," is to prevent two or more persons who shall take a joint license as auctioneers, from having different houses of business or es-

Reports to be sent to House of Representatives and printed.

Appropriation for examinations, etc.

Provisos. No survey, etc., unless provided for.

No supplemental reports, etc., to be made.

No project authorized until appropriation made.

submitting plan and estimate for its improvement; and the Chief of Engineers shall submit to the Secretary of War the reports of the local and division engineers, with his views thereon and his opinion of the public necessity or convenience to be subserved by the proposed improvement; and all such reports of preliminary examinations with such recommendations as he may see proper to make, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, and are hereby ordered to be printed when so made.

SEC. 8. For preliminary examinations, contingencies, expenses connected with inspection of bridges, the service of notice required in such cases, the examination of bridge sites and reports thereon, and for incidental repairs for which there is no special appropriation for rivers and harbors, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate for new works other than those designated in this act shall be made: *And provided further*, That after the regular or formal report on any examination, survey, project, or work under way or proposed is submitted, no supplemental or additional report or estimate, for the same fiscal year, shall be made unless ordered by a resolution of Congress. The Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any water way or harbor mentioned in this act until funds for the commencement of the proposed work shall have been actually appropriated by law.

Approved, July 13, 1892.

July 13, 1892.

CHAP. 159.—An Act to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dangerous weapons within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.

Carrying concealed weapons forbidden.

Openly carrying weapons with unlawful intent forbidden.

Punishment, first offense.

Provisos. Exceptions.

Lawful use of weapons.

Permits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the District of Columbia, to have concealed about their person any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as daggers, air-guns, pistols, bowie-knives, dirk knives or dirks, blackjack, razors, razor blades, sword canes, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckles.

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the District of Columbia to carry openly any such weapons as hereinbefore described with intent to unlawfully use the same, and any person or persons violating either of these sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for the first offense, forfeit and pay a fine or penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, of which one half shall be paid to any one giving information leading to such conviction, or be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or of any regularly organized Militia Company, police officers, officers guarding prisoners, officials of the United States or the District of Columbia engaged in the execution of the laws for the protection of persons or property, when any of such persons are on duty, shall not be liable for carrying necessary arms for use in performance of their duty: *Provided, further*, that nothing contained in the first or second sections of this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his place of business, dwelling house, or premises any such dangerous or deadly weapons, or from carrying the same from place of purchase to his dwelling house or place of business or from his dwelling house or place of business to any place where repairing is done, to have the same repaired, and back again: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in the first or second sections of this act shall be so construed as to apply to any person who shall have been granted a written permit to carry such weapon or weapons by any judge of the police court of the District

of Columbia, and authority is hereby given to any such judge to grant such permit for a period of not more than one month at any one time, upon satisfactory proof to him of the necessity for the granting thereof; and further, upon the filing with such judge of a bond, with sureties to be approved by said judge, by the applicant for such permit, conditioned to the United States in such penal sum as said judge shall require for the keeping of the peace, save in the case of necessary self-defense by such applicant during the continuance of said permit, which bond shall be put in suit by the United States for its benefit upon any breach of such condition.

SEC. 3. That for the second violation of the provisions of either of the preceding sections the person or persons offending shall be proceeded against by indictment in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than three years.

SEC. 4. That all such weapons as hereinbefore described which may be taken from any person offending against any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction of such person, be disposed of as may be ordered by the judge trying the case, and the record shall show any and all such orders relating thereto as a part of the judgment in the case.

SEC. 5. That any person or persons who shall, within the District of Columbia, sell, barter, hire, lend or give to any minor under the age of twenty-one years any such weapon as hereinbefore described shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine or penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia not more than three months. No person shall engage in or conduct the business of selling, bartering, hiring, lending, or giving any weapon or weapons of the kind hereinbefore named without having previously obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a special license authorizing the conduct of such business by such person, and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to grant such license, without fee therefor, upon the filing with them by the applicant therefor of a bond with sureties to be by them approved, conditioned in such penal sum as they shall fix to the United States for the compliance by said applicant with all the provisions of this section; and upon any breach or breaches of said condition said bond shall be put in suit by said United States for its benefit, and said Commissioners may revoke said license. Any person engaging in said business without having previously obtained said special license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, of which one half shall be paid to the informer, if any, whose information shall lead to the conviction of the person paying said fine. All persons whose business it is to sell, barter, hire, lend or give any such weapon or weapons shall be and they hereby are, required to keep a written register of the name and residence of every purchaser, barterer, hirer, borrower, or donee of any such weapon or weapons, which register shall be subject to the inspection of the major and superintendent of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and further to make a weekly report, under oath to said major, and superintendent of all such sales, barterings, hirings, lendings or gifts. And one half of every fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the informer, if any, whose information shall have led to the conviction of the person paying said fine. Any police officer failing to arrest any person guilty in his sight or presence and knowledge of any violation of any section of this act shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

Approved, July 13, 1892.

Punishment, second offense.

Disposition of weapons taken from offenders.

Punishment for sale of weapons to minors.

Special license for dealers in weapons.

Penalty for dealing without license.

Register of sales, etc.

Half of fine to informer.

Penalty for failure to arrest by officers.

Repeal.

Punishment for.
Proviso.
Jurisdiction.

States, for the purpose of having such communication delivered by the post-office establishment of such foreign country to the post-office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to such addressee in the United States, and as a result thereof such communication is delivered by the post-office establishment of such foreign country to the post-office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to the address to which it is directed in the United States, then such person shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in section 1 of this Act: *Provided*, That any person violating this section may be prosecuted either in the district into which such letter or other communication was carried by the United States mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by the United States mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 465.]

AN ACT

July 8, 1932.
[H. R. 8754.]
[Public, No. 275.]

Unauthorized use,
etc., of pistols and other
dangerous weapons in
District of Columbia.

To control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Definitions.

DEFINITIONS

"Pistol."

SECTION 1. "Pistol," as used in this Act, means any firearm with a barrel less than twelve inches in length.

"Sawed-off shot gun."

"Sawed-off shotgun," as used in this Act, means any shotgun with a barrel less than twenty inches in length.

"Machine gun."

"Machine gun," as used in this Act, means any firearm which shoots automatically or semiautomatically more than twelve shots without reloading.

"Person."

"Person," as used in this Act, includes, individual, firm, association, or corporation.

"Sell" and "pur-
chase," etc.

"Sell" and "purchase" and the various derivatives of such words, as used in this Act, shall be construed to include letting on hire, giving, lending, borrowing, and otherwise transferring.

"Crime of violence."

"Crime of violence" as used in this Act, means any of the following crimes, or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely: Murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, maliciously disfiguring another, abduction, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, any assault with intent to kill, commit rape, or robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COMMITTING CRIME WHEN ARMED

Committing crime of
violence when armed.
Punishment for.

SEC. 2. If any person shall commit a crime of violence in the District of Columbia when armed with or having readily available any pistol or other firearm, he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; upon a second conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years; upon a third conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the

crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than fifteen years; upon a fourth or subsequent conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for an additional period of not more than thirty years.

PERSONS FORBIDDEN TO POSSESS CERTAIN FIREARMS

SEC. 3. No person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence shall own or have in his possession a pistol, within the District of Columbia.

Persons forbidden to possess certain firearms.
Convicted of a crime.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS

SEC. 4. No person shall within the District of Columbia carry concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, a pistol, without a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided, or any deadly or dangerous weapon.

Illegally carrying, etc., dangerous weapon.

EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 5. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, or to members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or of the National Guard or Organized Reserves when on duty, or to the regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States, provided such members are at or are going to or from their places of assembly or target practice, or to officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed pistol, or to any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person having in his possession, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of such business or to any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business or in moving goods from one place of abode or business to another.

Exceptions.

Law enforcement officers.

Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

National Guard, etc., on duty.
Other organizations.

Carrying to places of assembly, etc.

Manufacturer, etc.

ISSUE OF LICENSES TO CARRY

SEC. 6. The superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may, upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia or of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol within the District of Columbia for not more than one year from date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol and that he is a suitable person to be so licensed. The license shall be in duplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall bear the name, address, description, photograph, and signature of the licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, and the duplicate shall be retained by the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and preserved in his office for six years.

Licenses.

SELLING TO MINORS AND OTHERS

Selling to minors or others. SEC. 7. No person shall within the District of Columbia sell any pistol to a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is not of sound mind, or is a drug addict, or is a person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or, except when the relation of parent and child or guardian and ward exists, is under the age of eighteen years.

TRANSFERS REGULATED

Time, etc., provisions. SEC. 8. No seller shall within the District of Columbia deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until forty-eight hours shall have elapsed from the time of the application for the purchase thereof, except in the case of sales to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, and, when delivered, said pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol the purchaser shall sign in duplicate and deliver to the seller a statement containing his full name, address, occupation, color, place of birth, the date and hour of application, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the pistol to be purchased and a statement that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. The seller shall, within six hours after such application, sign and attach his address and deliver one copy to such person or persons as the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may designate, and shall retain the other copy for six years. No machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack shall be sold to any person other than the persons designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia. This section shall not apply to sales at wholesale to licensed dealers.

*Register to be kept.**Limitation.**Wholesale trade.**Dealers to be licensed.*

SEC. 9. No retail dealer shall within the District of Columbia sell or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack without being licensed as hereinafter provided. No wholesale dealer shall, within the District of Columbia, sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell, to any person other than a licensed dealer, any pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack.

DEALERS' LICENSES, BY WHOM GRANTED AND CONDITIONS THEREOF

*Conditions, etc., for issuing dealers' licenses.
Anze, p. 558.*

SEC. 10. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, grant licenses and may prescribe the form thereof, effective for not more than one year from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell pistols, machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks at retail within the District of Columbia subject to the following conditions in addition to those specified in section 9 hereof, for breach of any of which the license shall be subject to forfeiture and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this Act.

1. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license.
2. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can be easily read.

3. No pistol shall be sold (a) if the seller has reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is not of sound mind or is a drug addict or has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or is under the age of eighteen years, and (b) unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity. No machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack shall be sold to any person other than the persons designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia.

4. A true record shall be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Commissioners, of all pistols, machine guns, and sawed-off shotguns in the possession of the licensee, which said record shall contain the date of purchase, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, to which shall be added, when sold, the date of sale.

5. A true record in duplicate shall be made of every pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, and blackjack sold, said record to be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other and shall contain the date of sale, the name, address, occupation, color, and place of birth of the purchaser, and, so far as applicable, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, and a statement signed by the purchaser that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. One copy of said record shall, within seven days, be forwarded by mail to the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and the other copy retained by the seller for six years.

6. No pistol or imitation thereof or placard advertising the sale thereof shall be displayed in any part of said premises where it can readily be seen from the outside. No license to sell at retail shall be granted to anyone except as provided in this section.

Records.

Display, etc., for
bidden.

FALSE INFORMATION FORBIDDEN

SEC. 11. No person, shall, in purchasing a pistol or in applying for a license to carry the same, or in purchasing a machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack within the District of Columbia, give false information or offer false evidence of his identity.

False information or
evidence forbidden.

ALTERATION OF IDENTIFYING MARKS PROHIBITED

SEC. 12. No person shall within the District of Columbia change, alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark or identification on any pistol, machine gun, or sawed-off shotgun. Possession of any pistol, machine gun, or sawed-off shotgun upon which any such mark shall have been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated shall be prima facie evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same within the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this section shall apply to any officer or agent of any of the departments of the United States or the District of Columbia engaged in experimental work.

Alteration, etc., of
identification marks,
prohibited.*Provided.*
Experimental work.

EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 13. This Act shall not apply to toy or antique pistols unsuitable for use as firearms.

Toys, etc., excepted.

POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS WEAPONS

Possession of certain dangerous weapons forbidden.

*Proviso.
Exceptions.*

SEC. 14. No person shall within the District of Columbia possess any machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slung shot, sand club, sandbag, or metal knuckles, nor any instrument, attachment, or appliance for causing the firing of any firearm to be silent or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any firearms: *Provided, however,* That machine guns, or sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks may be possessed by the members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard, or Organized Reserves when on duty, the Post Office Department or its employees when on duty, marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry such weapons, banking institutions, public carriers who are engaged in the business of transporting mail, money, securities, or other valuables, wholesale dealers and retail dealers licensed under section 10 of this Act.

PENALTIES

Punishment for violations.

SEC. 15. Any violation of any provision of this Act for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

Invalidity of any provision not to affect remainder.

SEC. 16. If any part of this Act is for any reason declared void, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act.

CERTAIN ACTS REPEALED

Vol. 31, p. 1328,
repealed.

SEC. 17. The following sections of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, 1919, namely, sections 855, 856, and 857, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 466.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation to provide transportation to their homes for veterans of the World War temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia.

World War veterans.
Appropriation for, to provide transportation from District of Columbia to their homes.
Post, p. 701.

*Proviso.
Credited as a loan.*

*July 8, 1932.
[H. J. Res. 462.]
[Pub. Res., No. 35.]*
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, upon the request of any honorably discharged veteran of the World War, temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia, who is desirous of returning to his home, to provide such veteran with railroad transportation thereto prior to July 15, 1932, together with travel subsistence at the rate of 75 cents per day, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000: Provided, That all amounts expended under this appropriation in behalf of any veteran shall constitute a loan without interest which, if not repaid to the United States, shall be deducted from any amounts payable to such veteran on his adjusted-service certificate.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 295]

November 4, 1943
[S. 970]
[Public Law 181]

Postal Service.
Interchange of personnel.

Termination.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Postmaster General to use post-office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General may, in an emergency, when the interest of the Service requires, temporarily assign any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emergency, when the interest of the Service requires, may temporarily assign any post-office clerk or city delivery carrier to the duties of a railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a post-office clerk or city delivery carrier without change of pay-roll status, the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be paid from the appropriation made for the work to which he is regularly assigned.

SEC. 2. This Act shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

Approved November 4, 1943.

[CHAPTER 296]

November 4, 1943
[S. 1151]
[Public Law 182]

District of Columbia.

Carrying of a pistol or other dangerous weapon.

AN ACT

To amend the law of the District of Columbia relating to the carrying of concealed weapons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes", approved July 8, 1932 (47 Stat. 651; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 22, sec. 3204) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. No person shall within the District of Columbia carry either openly or concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, a pistol, without a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided, or any deadly or dangerous weapon capable of being so concealed."

Approved November 4, 1943.

[CHAPTER 297]

November 8, 1943
[H. R. 2859]
[Public Law 183]

Naval Reserve Act of 1938, amendments.
56 Stat. 730.
34 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 857a.
Women's Reserve.
Ranks and ratings.

Grade of captain.

Military authority of officers.

56 Stat. 730.
34 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 857e.

AN ACT

To amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

Strike out section 502 and substitute therefor the following:

"SEC. 502. Members of the Women's Reserve may be commissioned or enlisted in such appropriate ranks and ratings, not above the rank of captain, corresponding to those of the Regular Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one officer in the grade of captain, exclusive of officers appointed in the Medical Department of the Naval Reserve: *Provided further*, That military authority of officers commissioned under the provisions of this title may be exercised over women of the Reserve only and is limited to the administration of the Women's Reserve."

Strike out section 506 and substitute therefor the following:

Right of
Tithes; and
Patronage.

And if Debate hang in a Spiritual Court for the Right of Tithes, having his Original from the Right of the Patronage, and the Quantity of the same Tithes do pass the fourth part of the value of the Benefice, a Prohibition shall lie.

Pecuniary
Penance.

Also if a Prelate enjoin Penance pecuniary to any Man for his Sin, if the Money be demanded before Prelates, a Prohibition shall lie.

Amends for
Violence
to a Clerk.

And if any lay violent Hands on a Clerk or Lay-Brother for the ('') Peace broken, Amends shall be made before the King, and for the Excommunication before a Bishop or Prelate; and if a Corporal Penance be enjoined, which ('') the Offender will ('') redeem by giving Money to the Prelate, or to the Party grieved, a Prohibition shall not lie.

Defamation.

In Causes of Defamation, Prelates may freely correct the King's Prohibition notwithstanding; first enjoining a Corporal Penance, which, if the Party will redeem, the Prelate may lawfully receive the Money, though the Prohibition be shewed.

¹ King's¹ if¹ be may

Item si contencio sit ('') de jure decimas, origine tenuis de jure patronatus, & eas decimas q'ntitas excedat quartam partem ecclie, locu' h'et Regia prohibicio.

Item si Prelatus imponat penā pecuniarum alicui p' p'ccō & petat illam pecuniam, locu' h'et Regia p'hibicio, si coram Prelatis pecunia exigat'.

Item si quis manus violentes inject' in clicum, ('') p' ('') pace Dñi Regis debent emende fieri coram Rege; p' ex'f'c'cio vero coram ('') E'po, & si imponat' pena corporalis, quam si reus velit redire dando plato vel leso pecuniam potest, nec in tib' locus est p'hib'cio.

In diffamacionib' [libo''] corrigit' Prelati regia p'hib'cio non obstante, [licet porrigit'.']

¹ in Curia Christianitatis ¹ vel conversum,

¹ violata ¹ prelato vel ¹ liber'e

* prius injungendo penam corporalem, quam si reus redire velit libere recipiat prelatus pecuniam, licet prohibiti' porrigitur.

Statuta Civitatis Londoni.

STATUTES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

None shall
walk the
Streets
armed, after
Curfew, &c.

THESE be the Articles which Our Lord the King doth command to be well kept in his City of London, for the keeping and maintenance of his Peace.

First, Whereas many Evils, as Murders, Robberies, and Manslaughters have been committed heretofore in the City by Night and by Day, and People have been beaten and evil intreated, and divers other Mischances have befallen against his Peace; It is enjoined that none be so hardy to be found going or wandering about the Streets of the City, after Curfew tolled at St. Martins le Grand, with Sword or Buckler, or other Arms for doing Mischief, or whereof evil suspicion might arise; nor any in any other Manner, unless he be a great Man or other lawful Person of good repute, or their certain Messengers, having their Warrants to go from one to another, with Lanthern in hand. And if any be found going about contrary to the Form aforesaid, unless he have cause to come late into the City, he shall be taken by the Keepers of the Peace and be put into the place of confinement appointed for such Offenders; and on the morrow he shall be brought and presented before the Warden, or the Mayor of the City for the Time being, and before the Aldermen; and according as they shall find that he hath offended, and as the Custom is, he shall be punished.

Taverns
shall not be
open after
Curfew, &c.

And Whereas such Offenders as aforesaid going about by Night, do commonly resort and have their Meetings and hold their evil talk in Taverns more than elsewhere, and there do seek for shelter, lying in wait, and watching their time to do Mischief; It is enjoined that none do keep a Tavern open for Wine or Ale, after the tolling of the aforesaid Curfew; but they shall keep their Tavern shut after that hour, and none therein drinking or resorting; Neither shall any Man admit others in his House except in common Taverns, for whom he will not be answerable unto the King's Peace. And if any Taverner be found doing the contrary, the first time he shall be put in pledge by his Tavern drinking cup, or by other good pledge there found, and he amerced forty-pence; and if he be found a second time offending, he shall be amerced half a mark; and the third time Ten Shillings; and the fourth time he shall pay the whole Penalty double, that is to say, Twenty Shillings: And the fifth time he shall be forejudged of his Trade for ever.

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 42, in Cedula.

CES sont les Articles le queus n're Seign' le Rey Comaunde q' bien seient gardez en sa Citee de Loundres, p' sa pes garder e meytenir. Primeremet p' ceo q' multz des mals com des murdres, Robberyes, e homocides ont este fetz ca en arrere deinz la Citee de nuyt e de Jour, e gentz Batues e mal tretes, e aut's diuerses aventurez de mal avenuz encontre sa pes; Defendu est q' nul seit si hardi estre trove alaunt ne wacraunt p my les Ruwes de la Citee, ap's Coeverfu psone a Seint Martyn le g'nt, a Espye ne a Bokuyler ne a autre arme p' mal fere, ne dout mal supcion poe avenir; ne en autre manie nule, sil ne seit g'nt Seign' ou autre prodome de bone conysance, ou lour Heym message q' de els serrs garantu q' vount li un a lautre p conduyte de Lumere. E si nul seit trove alant encontre la fourme avandite, ou q' il seit encheson de tart venir en vyle, seit p's p les Gardeyns de la pes e seit myns en Le Tonel, la quel p' tiels messessours est assigne, e Lendeineyn seit amene e p'sente devant le Gardeyn ou le Meyre de la Citee q' p' tens serra, e devant les Aldermans, e solong ceo q' il troveront q'il eit trespass e a ceo seit coustumers seit puny. E pur ceo q' tiels messessours avauntz ditz, alant nautant, communement ont lour Recet e lour Covynes, e fone lour mauveyzes purparlances en taverne plus q' aillours, e illoekes querent umbrage attendanz e geitant lor tens de mal fere; Defendu est q' nul ne tiegne taverne ouverte de Vyn ne de Cerveyse ap's le Coeveru avandit psone; mes q'il tiegne sa taverne close ap's cel heure, e nul leinz Bevaunt ne recevant ne en sa mesoun hou' de Communes tavernes nul ne recett'; p' quyl il ne voillit estre respoignant a la pes le Rey. E si nul ta'ner seit trove q' autrement faceo, primerelement seit degage p soen Hanap de la l'avne, ou p autre bon gage leinz trove, e seit anlyce a quarante deniers; E si autre siez seit trove q' ceo faceo, seit anlyce a demy mark e a la tierce siez a dys souz; e a la quarte siez paie tute la peyne double, cest asav' vynt souz. E la quynze siez seit forsjugge del mestier p' tutz jourz.

That none
be molested
for the
Return of
Piers de
Gavaston.

THE King to All who these Letters shall see or hear,
Greeting. Know Ye that in our Parliament at West-
minster, the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the
Apostle, in the Seventh year of our Reign; for certain and
expedient Causes, It was provided and granted by Us, and by
the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, and Barons,
and all the Commonalty of our Realm, there being at our
command, with one accord assented and agreed; That no
one, of what estate or condition soever he be, in any time to
come be challenged, taken, nor imprisoned, hindered, mole-
sted, nor aggrieved, nor into judgement brought by Us, nor
by any other at our Suit, nor at the Suit of any other
whomsoever, in our Court nor elsewhere, by reason of the
return of Monsieur Piers de Gavaston into England, nor of
any Aid, Maintenance, Adherence, nor of any Counsel nor
Receipt of him, nor Alliance made with him, or for him, by
writing or otherwise, nor by reason of tarrying in his Com-
pany or Service in any time passed heretofore. And We will
that this Grant and Accord be affirmed and established in all
its Points, and that each of them be holden and kept for ever.
In Witness whereof, &c. Given as above.

*Ex Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. II. P. 1. m. 14. in Cedula.**

L E Roy, a tuz ceux, q̄ cestes l̄es front, ou orront
Salutz. Sachetz, q̄en n̄re plement, cōmence a
Westmoister le dimeynch p̄schein ap̄s la feste de
Seint Matheu le Apostle, en lan de n̄re regne septi-
tisme, p̄ steines & covenables enchesons, p̄veu est &
ḡnte p no⁹, & p - - Ercevesq̄s, Evesq̄s, Abbes, Pri-
ours, Contes & Barons, & tote la cōmunale de n̄re
roiaume, illocq̄s a n̄re maundement, uniemment assen-
tuz & acorde; q̄ nul de quel estat, ou condicōn q̄l
soit, en nul temps avenir, soit chalange, p̄s, ne en-
p̄sonnez, empeschez, molestez, ne grevez, nem juge-
ment menez, p̄ no⁹, ne p̄ autre a n̄re suite, ne a suite
dautr̄, q̄il soit, en n̄re Court ne nulle pt aillors,
p̄ encheson du revenir de monsieur Piers de Gavastōn
en Engletere, ne de eide, meintenaunce, aerdance,
ne de conseil, ne de recette de li, ne dalliaunce fait
a li, ou por li, p̄ escrit ou autrement, ne p̄ encheson
de demorer en sa compaignie, ne en s̄vice, en nul
temps passe cea en arrières. E volons q̄ ce ḡnt &
acord soit ferm & estable en touz sez pointz, &
chesun de eux soit tenu & garde a p̄petuite. En
tesmigñ, &c. Doñ ut sup⁹.

De eodem
negotio.

* This follows on the Patent Roll immediately after the Article given in the Note in page 169. In the Old Printed Copies this Article is intituled "Ne quis occasionetur pro redditu Petri de Gavastōn." It begins "Edward par la grace de dieu &c. as tous ceux" and ends "Done a Westm le vii. jour de Novembre lan de nostre regne septieme."

Statutū sup' Aportam'to Armor'.*

À STATUTE FORBIDDING BEARING OF ARMOUR.

The King
forbids the
coming
armed to
Parliament,
&c.

THE King [to the Justices of his Bench,] sendeth
Greeting. Whereas of late before certain Per-
sons deputed to treat upon sundry Debates had between
Us and certain great Men of our Realm, amongst
other things it was accorded, That in our next Parlia-
ment after, Provision [shall'] be made by Us, and the
common assent of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons,
that in all Parliaments, [Treaties,] and other Assem-
blies, which should be made in the Realm of England
[for ever,] that every Man shall come without all Force
and (*) Armour, well and peaceably, to the Honour of
Us, and the Peace of Us and our Realm; and now
in our [next⁹] Parliament at Westminster, after the said
Treaties, the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and the Common-
alty of our Realm, there assembled [to take⁹] Advice
of this Business, have said, that to Us it belongeth, and
our part (*) is, through our Royal Seigniory, straitly
to defend [Force⁹] of Armour, and all other Force
against our Peace, at all Times when it shall please Us,
and to punish them which shall do contrary, according
to [our⁹] Laws and Usages of our Realm; and (")
hereunto they are bound to aid Us as their Sovereign
Lord at all Seasones, when need shall be: We com-
mand you, that ye cause these Things to be read afore
you in the said [Bench,] and there to be enrolled.
Given at Westminster, the thirtieth day of October.

And It was commanded to Sir Roger Brabazon and his
Fellows, Justices assigned to hold the King's Pleas before
him, that these things they do cause to be read before them,
and there to be enrolled.

And It was commanded to the Justices of the Bench, that
these things they do cause to be read before them in the said
Bench, and there to be enrolled.

* to the Lieutenant, the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer,
should 1 Treaties * at all times,
without 2 Old Translations omit. 2 taking
* it 3 wearing 11 the
** that 4 Exchequer

Ex Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. II. P. 1. m. 14. in Cedula.

L E Roy, au Lieutenant, le Tresorier, & as Barons
del Eschekier, Salutz. Come nadguaires de-
vant steines psonnes deputées a treter s' ascum debatz,
euz, entre no⁹ & ascum de ḡntz de n̄re Roiaume,
entre autres choses feust acordez, q̄ en n̄re pchein
plement ap̄s, p̄veaunce se feis p no⁹ & le cōmun
assentement des Prelatz, Contes, & Barons, q̄ en touz
plementz, trementz, & autres assembletz, q̄ se ferront
en roiaume Dengletre a tuz jours, q̄ home veigne
santz tote force & saunz armes, bien & peisiblement
al honur de no⁹, & a la pays de no⁹ & de n̄re roi-
aume; et ja en n̄re [pchein'] plement a Westm ap̄s
le diiz tretiz, les Prelatz, Contes, Barons, & la Cō-
munale de n̄re Roiaume illocq̄s assemblez, eu avise-
ment de ceste bosognie, no⁹ aient dit q̄ a no⁹ apent,
& devons p̄ n̄re roiale Seignurie, defendre [portement]
darmes, & tote autre force contre n̄re pais, a totes
les foiz q̄ nous plerra, & punir ceux q̄ contre ven-
dront, selonc les leys & les usages de n̄re roiaume;
E q̄ a ce sont il tenuz de no⁹ aider cōme leur bon
Seign', totes les foiz q̄ mestre s̄ra; Vo⁹ mandons q̄
cestes choses facetz lire devant vo⁹ en le dit Eschekier,
& illocq̄s enrouler. Doñ a Westm le xxx. jour
Octobr̄.

¶ Et maunde est a Sire Roger le Brabazon & ses compaig-
nons, Justices a les pletz le Roy devant lui tenir assignez,
q̄ cestes choses facent lire devant eux, & illocq̄s enrouler.

¶ Et maunde est as Justices du Bank, q̄ cestes choses facent
lire devant eux, en dit Bank, & illocq̄s enrouler.

* Old Printed Copies omit. * fortement Old Printed Copies.

* This Title is in the Margin of the Roll. In the Old Printed Copies this is intituled "Statutum de Defensione portandi Arma,"
and is ascribed to the Seventh Year of King Edward I. The English Title is from the Old Translations.

- ^{27 Ed. I. c. 3.} Grandfather to our Lord the King that now is, wherein is contained, that Justices assigned to take Assises, if they be Laymen, shall make Deliverance; and if the one be a Clerk, and the other a Layman, that the Lay Judge, with another of the Country associate to him, shall deliver the Gaols: Wherefore it is enacted, That such [Justices] shall not be made against the Form of the said Statute; and that the Assises, Attaints, and Certifications be taken before the Justices commonly assigned, which should be good Men and lawful, having Knowledge of the Law, and none other, after the Form of another Statute made in the Time of the said [King Edward the First]; and that the Oyers and Terminers shall not be granted but before Justices of the one Bench or the other, or the Justices Errants, and that for great [hurt,] or horrible Trespasses, and of the King's special Grace, after the Form of the Statute thereof ordained in Time of the said Grandfather, and none otherwise.
- ^{Justices of Assise and Gaol-delivery.}
- ^{Oyers and Terminers.}
- ^{III.} ITEM, It is enacted, That no Man great nor small, of what Condition soever he be, except the King's Servants in his presence, and his Ministers in executing of the King's Precepts, or of their Office, and such as be in their Company assisting them, and also [upon a Cry made for Arms to keep the Peace, and the same in such places where such Acts happen,] be so hardy to come before the King's Justices, or other of the King's Ministers doing their office, with force and arms, nor bring no force in affray of the peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices or other Ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their Armour to the King, and their Bodies to Prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's Justices in their presence, Sheriffs, and other Ministers (¹) in their Bailliwicks, Lords of Franchises, and their Baillis in the same, and Mayors and Baillis of Cities and Boroughs, within the same Cities and Boroughs, and Borough-Holders, Constables, and Wardens of the Peace within their Wards, shall have Power to execute this A^t. And that the Justices assigned, at their coming down into the Country, shall have Power to enquire how such Officers and Lords have exercised their Offices in this Case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertained to their Office.
- ^{The Statute of Lincoln, 9 Edw. II. concerning Sheriffs, &c. confirmed.}
- ITEM, Because the Peace cannot be well kept without good Ministers, as Sheriffs, Baillis, and Hundreders, which ought to do Execution as well of the King's Privities as of other Things touching our Lord the King and his People; It is ordained and established, That the Statute made in the time of King Edward, Father to the King that now is, at Lincoln, containing that Sheriffs, Hundreders, and Baillis shall be of such People as have Lands in the same Shires or Bailliwicks, shall be observed in all Points after the Form thereof; and that Sheriffs and Baillis of Feu shall cause their Counties and Bailliwicks to be kept by such as have Lands therein.
- ITEM, Where it was ordained by the Statute of Westminster the Second, that they which will deliver their Writs to the Sheriff, shall deliver them in the full County, or in the Rere County, and that the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff shall thereupon make a Bill; It is accorded and established, that at what Time or Place in the County a Man doth deliver any Writ to the Sheriff or to the Under-Sheriff, that they shall receive the same Writs, and make a Bill, after the form contained in the same Statute, without taking any Thing therefore; and if they refuse to make a Bill, others that be present shall set to their Seals; and if the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do not return the said Writs, they shall be punished after the form contained in the same Statute; and also the Justices of Assises shall have power to enquire thereof at every Man's Complaint, and to award Damages, as having respect to the Delay, and to the loss and peril that might happen
- ^{1 Commissions} ^{1 Grandfather}
- ^{1 upon a Proclamation of Deeds of Arms in time of Peace, and that in Places where such Deeds are to be done.—See Lib. Rub. Soc. Westm. fo. 122 b. a Writ reciting a Grant of K. Richard I.}
- ^{1 ad Torreensis sunt in Angl in v. platis: Inf^o Sar^r & Wiltoⁿ: Inf^o Warwick & Kenelingworth: Inf^o Stanford & Warneford: Inf^o Brakle & Mireb^r: Inf^o Blc & Tykeli^r. Ita qd pax feie nō infingeret, nō potestas Justiticia minorabit. Nec de f^o testis nisi dāpnū inficeret.}
- ^{1 of the King}
- nde Seign' le Roi qore est, en quele est contenus q les Justices as assises pndre assignez sils soient lais, facent les delivances; et si lun soit cleric, & lautre lais, q le dit lais, associe a lui un autre du pais, facent la delivrance des gaols; p quoi acorde est & estable, q tiels Justicieries ne soient mes gntees contre la forme du dit statut, & q les assises, atteintes, & tificiations soient p'ses devant les Justices cōmunement assignez, q soient bones gentz & loialx & conissante de la lei, & nemie autres; solonc la forme dun autre statut fait en temps meisme le ael; et q les oiers & p'miners ne soient grantees forsq. ---- devant les Justices de lun Baunk & de lautre, ou les Justices errantz; & ce p' led & orrible trespas, & de lespesiale g^ce le Roi, solone forme de statut de ce ordene en temps meisme le ael; & nemie autrement.
- Ensemence acorde est & estable, q nul, gnt ne petit de quelle condicione qil soit, sauve les Sjantz le Roi en la p'sence le Roi, & les Ministres le Roi, enfesantz execucion des mandementz le Roi, ou de lour office, & ceux q sont en lour compagnies, eidantz as ditz ministres, & auxint au cri de fait darmes de pees, & ce en lieux ou tielx faitz se feront, soit si hardi de venir devant les Justices le Roi, ou autres Ministres le Roi enfesant lour office, a force & armes; ne force mesner en affrai de la pees, ne de chivacher ne daler arme, ne de nuit ne de jour, en faires, marchees, nen p'sence des Justices, ne dautres Ministres, ne nule part ailleurs, sur peine de pdre lour armures au Roi & de lour corps a la prisone a la volente le Roi. Et q Justices le Roi en lour p'sences, viscountes & autres Ministres le Roi en lour baillies, seign's des fraunchises & lour bailliis en yceles, & Meire & Bailliis des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, constables, & gardiens de la pees deinz lour gardes, eient poair affaire execucion de cest accord. Et q les Justices assignez, a lour venu en pais, eient poair denquer coment tielx Ministres & seign's ont use lour office en ce, & de punir ceux qils tront, q moint mie fait ce q a lour office appent.
- Et p'ce q la pees ne poet mie estre bien garde sauntz bons ministres, come Viscountes, Bailliis, & Hundreders qui deivent faire execucion, auxibien des p'vetez le Roi come dautres choses tocantes le Roi & son poeple, acorde est & estable q l'estatut fait en temps le Roi Edward, pierre le Roi qore est, a Nicole, contenant q Viscontes, Hundreders & Bailliis soient des gentz eantz p'res en meismes les Countez, ou baillies, soit garde en touz pointz solonc la forme dycel, & auxint q les Viscountes & Bailliis de fee, facent garder meismes lour Countez & Baillies p gentz eantz p'res en yceles.
- Ensemence la ou ordine est, p statut de Westmonst^d le secund, q ceux q l'iver volent lour briefs as viscountes, les liuent en plein Counte, ou en rerecounte, & q visconte ou southvisconte facent sur ce bille; acorde est & estable q a quele heure ou a queu lieu deinz le Counte home livre a viscountes, ou a southviscontes, briefs, qils les rescevient & facent bille en la forme contenue en le dit estatut, & ce sanz rien pndre; et sils refusent de faire bille, mettent autres lour sealx q'ront p'sentz; et si le Viscounte ou le Southviscounte ne retorne mie les briefs, soient puniz solonc la forme contenue en le dit estatut; & jadumeins eient les Justices as assises pndre assignez poair denquer de ce a chescun pleinte & de agarder damages, eant regard au delai, & a les ptes & pils q'ront avenir.

**Statutū apud Westm̄ in p'liamento in festo S'ci Hillarii anno regni
Regis E. t'ci vicesimo q'nto tento, f'cm.**

In Margine
Rotuli.

A STATUTE made at WESTMINSTER ;
In the Parliament holden in the Feast of Saint Hilary ;
In the TWENTY-FIFTH Year of the Reign of K. EDWARD the THIRD.

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 16.

Au plement somonz a Westm̄, en la feste de Saint H̄iller lan du regne nře Seign' le Roi Edward Dinglefr̄e vintisme quint, & de France douzisme, nře ē le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes, Barons, & de tout la communalte de son Roialme Dinglefr̄e, au dit plement somons, al hon' de Dieu & de Sciente Eglise, & en amendment de son dit Roialme, ad ordeine & establi les choses sotzescriptes.

En p'mes, p'ce q' tresg'untz & tresou'geous es damaiges & grevances sont faites au peopel p' les pno's & p'veo's des vitailles p' les hosteux nre ē le Roi, ma dame la Roigne, & de lo' enfantz, Si est acorde & assentuz en le dit plement, q' les pno's & p'veo's des bledz p' les ditz hosteux les p'gnent p' mesme rase, selonc ceo q' hōme use pny le Roialme. Et q' touz bledz, feyns, litere & bestaill, & touz au's vitailles & choses queçques, quelles sont apprendre p' mesme les hosteux, soient p'sez a la Vroie value, p' les Conestables & au's bons gentz des villes ou tieles prises se feront, sanz ce q' p manaces, ou duresces soient les preisours chacez a mettre autre pris q' leur jement ne voet, & come curt cōement en les p'schein marchees : et q' entre les Purveours et ceux des queux les biens sront prises, en la p'sence des Conestables & preisours, soient tailles tantost faites, saunz ceo q' les gentz des queux les biens sront prises soient aillours traitez ou t'vailleez ; & meimes les tailles enselez des seals les pnoirs des choses issint prises, p' les quelles tailles gre soit fait as ceus des queux les choses sront issint prises : et si nul pnoir ou P'veour p' les ditz hosteux face p' autre maſſe, soit meintenant arestu p' la ville ou la prise sra faite, et mesme a la p'schein gaole, et si de ces soit atteint, soit la faid de lui come de laron, si la quanit  des biens le demand ; solone ceo q'en un estatut fait en temps meisme nře ē le Roi lan de son regne quint, & en un autre estatut fait en temps laiel nře Seign' le Roi s' tieles prises, est contenuz plus au plein : et q' desore soit contenuz es cōmissions des tieux P'veours et pnoirs, lalent et la peine contenuz en cest estatut : et q' nule cōmission soit faite forsq, soulement sous les g'nt ou prive sealx le Roi ; ne q' nul hōme soit tenuz de obeier a autre cōmission nen autre maſſe q' nest dit en avant ; et q' meisme lestatut tiegne lieu en toutz pointz dev's chescun pnoir & p'veour, de chescune maſſe des vitailles en chescune pte du Roialme de quelle condition q'il soit.

Auxint p'eo q' diuerses opinions oint este einsz ces heures que cas, q'nt il avient doit estre dit treson, & en quel cas noun, le Roi a la requeste des Seign's & de la Cōe, ad fait declarissement q' ensuit, Cest assavoir ;

STATUTE THE FIFTH.

At the Parliament summoned at Westminster in the Feast of St. Hilary, the Year of the Reign of our Lord King Edward the Third [after the Conquest,] of England the Five and twentieth, and of France the Twelfth ; our said Lord the King, by the assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and of all the Commonalty of his Realm of England summoned to the Parliament, to the honour of God and Holy Church, and in Amendment of his said Realm, hath ordained and established the Things underwritten.

FIRST, Forasmuch as great and outrageous damage and grievance hath been done to the People by the Takers and Purveyors of Victuals, for the Houses of our Sovereign Lord the King, the Queen, and their Children ; It is accorded and assented in the said Parliament, That the Takers ('') of Corn for the said Houses shall take the same by Measure striked according as it is used through the Land. And that such Corn, Hay, Litter, Bestall and all other Victuals and Things, which shall be taken for the said Houses, shall be [taken'] by the very Value, by the Constable and other good People of the Towns where such Taking shall be made, without that that the Praisers by Menace or Duress shall be driven to set any other Price than their Oath will, and as commonly runneth in the next Markets. And that betwixt the Purveyors and them whose Goods shall be taken in the presence of the Constables and Praisers, Tallies be made incontinently, without that that the People whose Goods shall be taken, shall be drawn or travelled elsewhere, and the same Tallies sealed with the Seals of the Takers of the Things so taken, by which Tallies Gree shall be made to them whose Goods shall be so taken ; and if any Purveyor or Taker for the said Houses, do in any other Manner, he shall be [maintenant'] arrested by the Town where the Taking shall be made, and brought to the next Gaol ; and if he be thereof attainted, it shall be done of him as of a Thief, if the Quantity of the Goods the same require ; according as in a Statute made in the Time of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, the Fifth Year of his Reign, and in another Statute made in the Time of the King's Grandfather upon such Takings, is contained more at the full : and that from henceforth in the Commissions of such Takers and Purveyors, the Intent and Pain limited in this Statute shall be contained : and that no Commission be made, but only under the King's great Seal or Privy Seal ; nor that no Man be bound to obey [any such Commissions, other or in what Manner'] than is aforesaid ; and that the same Statute take place in all Points against every Taker and Purveyor of every Manner of Victual in every part of the Realm, of what Condition soever he be.

ITEM, Whereas divers Opinions have been before this Time [in what Case Treason shall be said, and in what not ;] the King, at the Request of the Lords and of the Commons, hath made a Declaration in the Manner as hereafter followeth, that is to say ; When a Man

I.
Corn shall
be taken by
Purveyors
by Measure
striked

Things taken
by Purveyors
shall be
apprised
at the very
Value.

Tallies of
the Goods
taken.

Punishment
for undue
Purveyance
as under Stat.
§ E. III. c. 2.

Purveyors'
Commissions
shall be under
the Great or
Privy Seal.

II.
Declaration
of Offences
shall be
adjudged
Treason.

^{and Purveyors}
^{prayed}
^{immediately}
^{any other Commissions, or in other manner MS. Tr. 2.}
^{what case should be adjudged Treason, and what not ;}

Compassing the Death of the King, Queen, or their eldest Son; violating the Queen, or the King's eldest Daughter unmarried, or his eldest Son's Wife; levying War, adhering to the King's Enemies; counterfeiting the King's Seal, or Money; importing counterfeit Money; killing the Chancellor, Treasurer, or Judges in Execution of their Duty. The King shall have the Forfeiture of all the Offenders' Lands. Petit Treason. Forfeiture of the Lands to the Lords. New Questions of Trespass shall be decided in Parliament.

Certain Offences not Treason. In such Cases already happened, the Chief Lords shall have the Escheats.

Saving the King's Year and Waste.

Scire facias to Tenants, &c.

III. Challenge of an Indictor upon an Inquest.

doth compass or imagine the Death of our Lord the King, or of our Lady his [Queen] or of their eldest Son and Heir; or if a Man do violate the King's [Companion,¹] or the King's eldest Daughter unmarried, or the Wife (¹) the King's eldest Son and Heir; or if a Man do levy War against our Lord the King in his Realm, giving to them Aid and Comfort in the Realm, or elsewhere, and thereof be [probably²] attainted of open Deed by [the People³] of their Condition: And if a Man counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal, or his Money; and if a Man bring false Money into this Realm, counterfeit to the Money of England, as the Money called Lushburgh, or other, like to the said Money of England, knowing the Money to be false, to merchandise or make Payment in Decit of our said Lord the King and of his People; and if a Man steal the Chancellor, Treasurer, or the King's Justices of the one Bench or the other, Justices in Eyre, or Justices of Assise, and all other Justices assigned to hear and determine, being in their Places, doing their Offices: And it is to be understood, that in the Cases above rehearsed, [that⁴] ought to be judged Treason which extends to our Lord the King, and his Royal Majesty: And of such Treason the Forfeiture of the Escheats pertaineth to our Sovereign Lord, as well of the Lands and Tenements holden of other, as of himself: And moreover there is another manner of Treason, that is to say, when a Servant slayeth his Master, or a Wife her Husband, or when a Man secular or Religious slayeth his Prelate, to whom he oweith Faith and Obedience; and [of such Treason the Escheats ought to pertain⁵] to every Lord of his own Fee: And because that many other like Cases of Treason may happen in Time to come, which a Man cannot think nor declare at this present Time; It is accorded, That if any other Case, supposed Treason, which is not above specified, doth happen (⁶) before any Justices, the Justices shall tarry without any going to Judgement of the Treason, till the [Cause⁷] be shewed [and declared before the King and his Parliament,⁸] whether it ought to be judged Treason or [other⁹] Felony. And if perchance any Man of this Realm ride armed [covertly¹⁰] or secretly with Men of Arms against any other, to slay him, or rob him, or take him, or retain him till he hath made Fine or Ransom for to have his Deliverance, it is not the Mind of the King nor his Council, that in such Case it shall be judged Treason, but shall be judged Felony or Trespass, according to the Laws of the Land of old Time used, and according as the Case requireth. And if in such Case, or other like, before this Time any Justices have judged Treason, and for this Cause the Lands and Tenements have comen into the King's hands as Forfeit, the chief Lords of the Fee shall have the Escheats of the Tenements holden of them, whether that the same Tenements be in the King's hands, or in others, by Gift or in other Manner; Saving always to our Lord the King the Year, and the Waste, and the Forfeitures of Chattels, which pertain to him in the Cases above named; and that [the Writs¹¹] of Scire facias be granted in such Case against the Land-tenants, without other Original, and without allowing [any Protection¹²] in the said Suit; and that of the Lands which be in the King's hands, Writs be granted to the Sheriffs of the Counties where the Lands be, to deliver them out of the King's hands without Delay.

ITEM, It is accorded, That no Indictor shall be put in Inquests upon Deliverance of the Indictees of Felonies or Trespass, if he be challenged for that same cause by him which is so indicted.

¹ Wife

¹ of

² proveably MS. Tr. 2.

¹ People ¹ it

³ sub Manner of Treason giveth Forfeiture of Escheats

⁴ of new, MS. Tr. 2.

¹ Case

⁵ before the King in his Parliament, and it be declared

¹ else

¹¹ openly

⁶ Writs ¹² the Protection of our Lord the King

q'nt hōme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort n̄e Seign' le Roi, ma dame sa compaigne, ou de lour fitz primer & heir; ou si hōme violast la compaigne le Roi, ou leisnesce filt le Roi nient marie, ou la compaigne leisne fitz & heir du Roi; & si hōme leve de guerre contre n̄e dit Seign' le Roi en son Roialme, ou soit aherdant as enemys n̄e Seign' le Roi en le Roialme, donant a eux eid ou confort en son Roialme ou p' aillours, & de ceo gwablement soit atteint de oīt faite p' gentz de lour condicion: et si hōme contreface [les g'nt ou priv'e sealx le Roi,¹³] ou sa monoie, et si hōme apport faus monoie en ceste Roialme contrefaite a la monoie Denglebre, sicome la monoie appelle [Lucynburgh¹⁴] ou autre semblable a la dite monoie Denglebre, sachant la monoie estre faus, p' marchander, ou paient faire en deceit n̄e dit Seign' le Roi & son peop[e]; et si hōme tuast Chanceller, Tresorer, ou Justice n̄e Seign' le Roi del un Baunk ou del autre, Justice en Eir & des assises & toutes aut's Justices assignez a oier & p'miner estendant en leurs places en fesantz leurs offices: et fait a entendre q'en les cases suisnomes doit estre ajugge treson [q' sentent¹⁵] a n̄e Seign' le Roi & a sa roial majeste; et de tiele malfe de treson la forfaite des eschetes appoint a n̄e Seign' le Roi, si bien des Pres & teiz tenuz des aut's, come de lui meismes: et ovesq[ue], ceo il yad autre malfe de treson, cest assavoir q'n un b'vant tue son meistre, une femme q' tue son baron, q'nt hōme seculer ou de religion tue son Prelat, a q' il doit foi & obedience; & tiele malfe de treson donn forfaite des eschetes a chescun Seign' de son fee pp're: et p' ceo q' plusurs aut's cases de semblable treson p'ront escheer en temps a venir, queux hōme ne p'ra penser ne declarer en p'sent, assentu est q' si autre cas supposee treson q' nest especifie p' amount aviegne de novel devant ascunes Justices, demoergera la Justice saunz aler au juggement de treson, tanq[ue], p' devant n̄e Seign' le Roi [en¹⁶] son plement soit le cas monstre & declare le quel ceo doit estre ajugge treson ou autre felonie. Et si p' cas ascun hōme de cest Roialme chivach arme descovert ou secretement od gentz armes contre ascun autre, p' lui tuer ou derober, ou p' lui p'ndre & retenir tanq[ue] face fyn ou raunceon p' sa deliverance avoir, nest pas lentent du Roi & de son conseil q' en tel cas soit ajugge treson, einz soit ajugge felonie ou p'spas solonc la lei de la Pre auncienement usee, & solone ceo q' le cas demand: et si en tieu cas, ou autre semblable devant ces heures, ascune Justice eit ajugge treson, & p' celle cause les Pres & teiz soient devenuz en la main n̄e Seign' le Roi come forfaite, eient les chiefs Seign's de fez leurs eschetes des teiz de eux tenuz, le quel q' les teiz soient en la main n̄e Seign' le Roi, ou en la main des aut's, p' donn ou en autre malfe; Sauvant totefoitz a n̄e Seign' le Roi lan & le wast, & aut's forfaites des chateaux q' a lui attenant en les cases suisnomes; et q' briefs de Scire facias q' les Pres tenant soient g'ntes en tieu cas, saunz autre originale & saunz allowar la p'rection n̄e Seign' le Roi en la dite seute; et q' de les Pres q' sont en la main le Roi, soit g'nte brief as viscontes des Countees la ou les Pres sront de ostier la main le Roi saunz outre delaie.

Auxint acorde est, q' nul enditor soit mys en enquest s' la delivrance del endite de p'spas ou de felonie, sil soit chalange p' tiele cause p' celui q' est endite.

¹ le grant seal le Roi, Rot. Parl. 25 E. 3. P. II. nu. viij. (17.)

² Lusseburgh Rot. Parl.

³ q' ce estent Rot. Parl.

⁴ le Rot. Parl.

Estre ceo, come contenu soit en la gnt Chre des franchises Denglere q nul soit pris ne emprisone, ne ouste de son frank tenement ne de ses franchises ne de ses franchises custumes, sil ne soit p' lei de la Pre; Acorde est, assentu & establi, q nul desore soit pris p' petition ou suggestion faite a nre Seign' le Roi ou a son conseil, sil ne soit p' enditement ou presentement des bones & loialx du visnee ou telle fait se face, & en due mane, ou pces fait sur brief original a la cte lei; ne q nul soit ouste de ses franchises ne de son frakten sil ne soit mesme duement en respons, & forjuge dyceles p' voie de lei; et si rien soit fait al encont' soit redresse & tenue p' nul.

Ensement acorde est & establi, q' executours des executoirs eient action des dettes, accompts, & des biens emportes du primer testator, & execution des estatutz marchantz & reconnaissances faites en court de record au pmer Testator, en meisme la male come le pmer testator avoit sil fassit en vie, auxibien daccions de temps passe, come de temps avenir, en toutz cases ou juggements ne sont pas renduz unqore entre tieux executours des executoirs; mes q' les juggements a confir en temps passe, estoitent en leur force; et q' meismes les executours des executoirs respoisngent as auts de tant come ils av'eront recov'i des biens du pmer testator, sicome les pmers executours ferroient sils feussent en pleine vie.

Auxint acorde est & assentu, q' nul pnour de buche ou de maerisme al oeps nre Seign' le Roi, p' o'veys ne p' auts choses faire, coupe, ne abate les arbres de nully cressant entour ou dedeinz sa mansion; et si nul face au confir face gre a la pte du damage au treble, & eit la prisone dun an, & soit forjuge de son office.

Estre ceo est acorde & establi, q' nul Forester ne Gardein des forestes, ou des chaces, ne nul autre Minister, ne face ne coille put'e ne nul autre collect des vitalies ne de nul autre chose, p' colour de son office contre nully volonte, deinz lour baillie ne dehors, forspris ce q est due dauncien droit.

Auxint acorde est & assentu, q' nul hōrme soit arte de trover gentz darmes, hobellers, narchers auts q' ceux q' tiegnent p' tle b'vece, sil ne soit de cō assent & g'nt fait en plement. Ensement p'ce q' tresgrant damage & desceit est fait au poeple, p' tant q' plus's marchantz usent dachater & poiser leines & auts marchandises p' une pois q' appelle Aunsett, acorde est & establi, q' celle pois appelle Aunsett entre achateur et vendour soit del tout oste, & q' chescun vend & achatte p balances, issint q' les balances soient owels & les leines & auts marchandises oewlment poisez p droit pois; et q' le sak de leine ne poise q' vint & sys peres, & chescun pere poise quatorze livres, & q' lester de la balance ne encline ne a lune pte, ne al autre, & q' le pois soit accordant al estandard del Escheker: et si nul achateur face al encontre, soit grevouusement puny si bien a la seute de pte come a la seute nre Seign' le Roi.

Auxint come contenu soit en la gnde Chre q' une mesure soit uses pmy tout Engletere, la quele chartre nad mie este tenu bien en ceo point avant ces heures; si est acorde & assentu, q' touz les mesures cest assavoir bussel, di bussel, & peck, galon, potel & quart, p toute Engle're deinz franchise & dehors soient acordaantz al estandard nre Seign' le Roi; & contieigne le quart oet busselx p lestandard & nient pluis; & soit chescune mesure de blee rase saunz comble, sauvez les rentes & fermes des Seign's, queles soient mesuriez p tiele mesure come ele soleient avant ces heures:

de mensu& pond.

ITEM, Whereas it is contained in the Great Charter of the Franchises of England, that none shall be imprisoned nor put out of his Freehold, nor of his Franchises nor free Custom, unless it be by the Law of the Land; It is accorded assented, and established, That from henceforth none shall be taken by Petition or Suggestion made to our Lord the King, or to his Council, unless it be by Indictment or Presentment of good and lawful People of the same neighbourhood where such Deeds be done, in due Manner, or by Process made by Writ original at the Common Law; nor that none be out of of his Franchises, nor of his Freeholds, unless he be duly brought into answer, and forejudged of the same by the Course of the Law; and if any thing be done against the same, it shall be redressed and holden for none.

IV.
None shall
be taken upon
Suggestion
without
lawful
Presentment;

nor disen-
chained, but
by Course
of Law.

ITEM, It is accorded and established, That Executors of Executors shall have Actions of Debts, Accompts, and of Goods carried away of the first Testators, and Execution of Statutes Merchants and Recognizances made in Court of Record to the first Testator, in the same Manner as the first Testator should have had if he were in Life, as well of Actions of the Time past, as of the Time to come, in all Cases where Judgement is not yet given betwixt such Executors ('); but that the Judgements given to the contrary to this Article in Times past shall stand in their Force; and that the same Executors of Executors shall answer to other of as much as they have recovered of the Goods of the first Testators, as the first Executors should do if they were in full Life.

V.
Executors
of Executors
shall have the
same Rights
and Duties
as the first
Executors.

ITEM, It is accorded and established, That no Taker of Wood nor of Timber to the King's Use for work, nor for to make other thing, shall cut or cast down the Trees of any Man growing about or within his House; and if any do to the contrary, he shall make Gree to the Party of his Treble Damage, and to have one year's Prison and to be forejudged of his office.

V1.
Purveyors
shall not take
Trees about
the Mansion.

MOREOVER It is accorded and established, That no Forester, nor Keeper of Forest or Chase, nor any other Minister, shall make or gather Sustenance, nor other Gathering of Viuals, nor other Thing, by colour of their Office, zgainst any Man's Will, within their Bailliwick nor without, but that which is due of old Right.

VII.
Keepers of
Forests shall
not exact
Piture, &c.
by colour of
Office.

ITEM, It is accorded and assented, That no Man shall be constrained to find Men of Arms, Hoblers, nor Archers, other than those which hold by such Services, if it be not by common Assent and Grant made in Parliament.

VIII.
No finding
of Men of
Arms, but
by Tenure,
or Grant in
Parliament.

ITEM, Whereas great Damage and Deceit is done to the People, for that divers Merchants use to buy and weigh Wools and other Merchandises, by a Weight which is called Auncel; It is accorded and established, That this Weight called Auncel betwixt Buyers and Sellers, shall be wholly put out; and that every Person do sell and buy by the Balance, so that the Balance be even, and the Wools and other Merchandizes evenly weighed by right Weight; so that the Sack of Wool weigh no more but xxvi Stones, and every Stone to weigh xiv l. and that the Beam of the Balance do not bow more to the one part than to the other; and that the Weight be according to the Standard of the Exchequer: And if any Buyer do the contrary, he shall be grievously punished, as well at the Suit of the Party, as at the Suit of our Lord the King.

IX.
Auncel
Weight
abolished.
Goods shall
be weighed
by Balance.

ITEM, Whereas it is contained in the Great Charter, that one Measure shall be throughout England, which Charter hath not been well kept and holden in this point in Times past; It is accorded and assented, That all the Measures, that is to say, Bushels, Half-bushels, Peck, Gallon, Pottle, and Quart, throughout England, within Franchises and without, shall be according to the King's Standard; and the Quarter shall contain Eight Bushels by the Standard, and no more; and every Measure of Corn shall be striken without Heap, saving the Rents and Fermes of Lords, which shall be measured by such Measures as they were wont in Times past.

X.
Magna Carta,
chapter 35.
respecting
Measures
recited and
enforced.

* of Executors

Justices shall inquire of and punish the Offenders.

Saving of Franchises.

*XI.
Aid to make the King's Son Knight, or to marry his Daughter.*

*XII.
None shall take Profit by Exchange of Gold or Silver.*

*XIII.
The current Coin shall not be impaired.*

*XIV.
Process against Persons indicted of Felony.*

*XV.
The Penalty of Purveyors taking more Sheep before shearing Time than are wanted.*

*XVI.
Exception of Nontenure of Parcel.*

*XVII.
Process of Exigent in Debts, Detinue, and Replevin.*

And the Purveyors of the King, of the Queen, and all other, shall make their Purveyances by the same Measure striken in the same manner; and at all Times that shall be needful, [and 't] our Lord the King shall assign certain Justices in every County to inquire, hear, and determine upon the Points aforesaid, and upon the same to do Punishment according to the Trespass, as well at the Party's Suit as at the King's; so always, that all Manner of Franchises be saved to the Lords in all Points without Blemish to be made in any Manner.

ITEM, It is assented, That reasonable Aid to make the King's eldest Son Knight, and to marry his eldest Daughter, shall be demanded and levied after the Form of the Statute thereof made, and not in other Manner, that is to say, of every ('¹) Fee holden of the King without mean, Twenty Shillings and no more, and of every twenty pound of Land holden of the King without mean in Socage twenty Shillings and no more.

ITEM, It is accorded, That it shall be lawful for every Man to exchange Gold for Silver, [or Silver for Gold, or for Gold and Silver,¹] so that no Man hold [the same as exchanged,¹] nor take no Profit for making such Exchange, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the Money so exchanged; except the King's Exchangers, which take Profit of such Exchange, according to the Ordinance afore made.

ITEM, It is accorded, That the Money of Gold and Silver which now runneth, shall not be impaired in Weight nor in Alay; but as soon as a good way may be found, the same be put in the antient State, as in the Sterling.

ITEM, It is accorded, That after any Man be indicted of Felony before the Justices in their Sessions to hear and determine, it shall be commanded to the Sheriff to attach his Body by Writ or by Precept, which is called a Capias; and if the Sheriff return in the same Writ or Precept, that the Body is not found, another Writ or Precept of Capias shall be inconveniently made, returnable at three weeks after; and in the same Writ or Precept it shall be comprised, that the Sheriff shall cause to be seized his Chattels, and safely to keep them till the Day of the Writ or Precept returned; and if the Sheriff return, that the Body is not found, and the Indictee cometh not, the Exigent shall be awarded, and the Chattels shall be forfeit, as the Law of the Crown ordineth; but if he come and yield himself, or be taken by the Sheriff, or by other Minister, before the Return of the second Capias, then the Goods and Chattels shall be saved.

ITEM, Forasmuch as the Takers and Buyers of the King's Prises, do take Sheep from the People betwixt Easter and the Feast of Saint John Baptist, with their Wools, and prize the same at a small Price, and after send them to their own Houses, and do them to be shorn to their own Profit, in deceit of the King, and great Oppression of the People; It is accorded, that not such Taker, Purveyor, nor Buyer, shall take any Sheep before the Time of shearing, but as much as may reasonably suffice till the Time of shearing; and after that Time they shall take as many Sheep shorn, and not other, that may reasonably suffice them for the Time to come: And if any Taker, Purveyor, or Buyer of the Realm, do against the same, and be thereof attainted at the Suit of the King, or of the Party, it shall be done of him as of a Thief or a Robber; and the pain shall be contained in every Commission of such Purveyors.

ITEM, It is accorded, That by the Exception of Non-tenure of Parcel no Writ shall be abated, but for Quantity of the Nontenure which is alleged.

ITEM, It is accorded, That such Process shall be made in a Writ of Debt, and Detinue of Chattels, and taking of Beaste, by Writ of Capias, and by Process of Exigent [by 't] the Sheriff's Return, as is used in a Writ of Accomplice.

¹ Omit this Word.

² Knights
³ or for Gold, or Silver for Silver or for Gold,
⁴ a common Exchange

⁵ Knights
⁶ upon

et facent les p'veours le Roi, ma dame la Roigne, & toutz autres, leurs p'veances p' meismes les mesures rases, & en meisme la mafle; & a toutes les foiz q' mestier bra, n're Seign' le Roi assignera steines Justices en chescune Countee, dengueer & doier & f'miner s' les pointz suisidiz, & de faire s' ce due punissement, solone chescun Papas, si bien a la seute de p'tie, come a la seute le Roi; Issint totes foiz q' toutes mafles des franchises soient sauvez as Seign's en touz pointz saunz nul emblemissement ent faire en tuncq' mafle.

Estre ceo acorde est & assentu q' renable eid, p' faire leisne fitz le Roi Chivaler, & sa ciesnes fit marier, soit demande & leve solone la forme del estatut ent fait, & nemis en autre mafle, cest assavoir de chescun fee ('¹) tenue du Roi saunz meen, vint soulz & nient plus; & de chescun vint livre de p're tenue du Roi saunz meen en sokage vint soulz & nient plus.

Ensement acorde est & establi, q' bien lie a chescun hōme de chaunger ou p' argent ou p' or, ou argent p' argent ou p' or, issint q' nul hōme tiegne cōe eschaunge, ne rien p'gne de p'sit p' tiel eschaunge faire, s' peine de forfeit'e de la monoie issint chaungee, forprises les Chaungeurs le Roi, les queux p'gnent p'sit p' tiel eschaunge solone lordenance avant faite.

Auxint est acorde est & establi, q' la monoie dor & dargent qore coert, ne soit mie empire, en pois nen alai; mes au plus tost q' hōme pusse trover bone voie gele soit mys en launcien estat, come en esterling.

Et auxint est acorde & assentu, q' ap's ceo q' ascun hōme soit endite de felonie devanc Justices en lour sessions doier & f'miner, soit cōmande au viscont datach son corps, p' brief ou p'cept q'est appelle Capias, & le viscount retourne en le dit brief ou p'cept q' le corps soit mie troevee, maintenant soit autre brief ou p'cept de Capias fait, retournable as trois symegnes ap's; & en meisme le brief ou p'cept soit compris q' le viscount face seisir les chateux & les sauvement garder tanq' a jour de brief ou p'cept retournable; et si le viscount respoigne q' le corps nest pas troevee, ne lendite vient point, soit lexigend agarde & soient les chateux forfait, sicome la lei de la corone demand; Mes sil viegne & se rend ou soit pris p' viscount ou p' autre Ministre devant le retourñ del stde Capias, adonjs soient les biens & les chateux sauvez.

Ensement p'ce q' les achatours & pnours des prises le Roi puont berbitz du poeple, pente la Pasch et la fest de Saint Johan od les leines, & les sount preisea a [mene¹] pris, & puis les mandent a lours mesons demesne & les sount toundrer a lour p'sit demesne, en deceit du Roi & g'nt op'ission du poeple, Si est acorde & assentuz, q' nul des ticus Purveours, pnours & achatours ne p'gne nules berbitz devant la seison du toundeson, forsq; a tantz q' p'ront suffire resonablement tantq' au temps du toundeson, & ap's cel temps p'gne il a tantz de berbitz tounduz & nemis aut's, come p'ront suffire resonablement p' le temps avenir; et si nul P'veur, pnour ou achatour du Roialme, face al encontre, & de ceo soit attaint a la seute le Roi ou de p'tie, soit fait de lui come de laeron ou de robbour, & soit la peine contenue en chescune cōmission des ticus p'veours.

Auxint acorde est & assentue, q' p' exception de nounent'e de peell null brief soit abatu forsq; p' la quantite de la nounent'e q'est allege. Ensement acorde est & assentue, q' autiele pecs soit fait en brief de dette, detenuer des chateux, & en prises des avers p' brief de Capias, & p' pecs exigend, p' retourñ de viscount, sicome est usee en brief dacompt.

¹ de Chivaler Rot. Parl. 25 E. III. P. II. no. xii. (29.)

² petit Printed Copier—mesne Rot. Parl. xxxij. (41.)

Entre ceo acorde est & assentue, q' nient contrestant adjournement faite en Eire p' brief de libertate probanda p'chacee en favour des neifs, p' delaier les Seign's de lours accions dev's tieux neifs, soient les Seign's receux dalegger exceptions de villenage contre lours vilains en toutz briefs le quel q' les ditz briefs de libertate probanda soient p'chacez p' deceit ou en autre manie, et q' les Seign's pussent seisir les corps de lours vilains, auxi bien come ils p'roient devant q' tieux briefs de libertate probanda feurent ordenez & p'chacez.

Auxint come n're Seign' le Roi eit, avant ces heures fait pteccions as divers gentz q' lui estoient tenuz en ascuñ maſſe des dettes, qils ne sront mie emploedez des dettes quelen ils deivent as aut's, tanq, ils eussent fait gre a n're Seign' le Roi de ceo q' lui estoit due p' eux p' resoun de sa p'rogative, & issint durantes tieles pteccions nul hōme ad este oſee demplere tieux dett's; acorde est & assentue, q' nient contrestant tieles pteccions les pries quant accions a lours dettours, soient responduz en la Court le Roi p' lours dettours, et si jugement soit sur ceo rendu p' le pleinſt ou demandant, soit lexecucion de cel jugement mys en suspens tanq, gre soit fait au Roi de sa dette; et si les Creansours voillent emp̄ndre p' la dette le Roi, soient ils a ceo receuz, & outre ciet execution dev's lours dettours de dette a eux due, & auxint reco'verent dev's eux tant come ils paieront p' eux au Roi.

Ensement acorde est & assentue, q' les Moneours, & aut's gardiens & Ministres de la moncoie, receivent plat dor & dargent p' pois, & en meisme la manie deli'vent les moncoies q'nt eles sront faitz p' pois, & nemie p' nombre, saunz nully targer. Estre ce, come avant ces heures les Botillers n're Seign' le Roi & lours deputees soleilent p'ndr, & pnent de jour en autre, moult plus des vyns, p' colour de lour office al oeps n're Seign' le Roi q'il ne bosoigneroit, des queux les plus feblez ils deli'vent al oeps n're f' le Roi, & les meilleurs en g'nt nombre ils retiengent dev's eux a vendre & a faire ent lour pſit, & alafotz ils rellessent as marchantz ceo qils ount pris de eaux, p' fines & donnez q'il p'gnent de meimes les marchantz p' extorsion, en g'nt damage & empōissement des ditz marchantz; si est acorde & estable q' le Seneschal del Hostiel le Roi, & le Tresorer de la Garderobe, mandent as touz les portz Dengleſtre la ou vyns sont a p'ndr al oeps le Roi le ſtein nombre q' le Botiller p'ndra en chescun port, si q' rien soit pris outre cel nombre; et q' Meir & Bailliſſes des ditz portz diſſent les ditz Seneschal & Tresorer le nombre des toneux issint prises p' le Botiller ou ses lieutenants, souz les seals des ditz Meir & Bailliſſes, & p' endurēte faite entre eaux & les pnoures des ditz vines; et en cas q'il soit trove q' le Botiller ou ses lieu tenant p'gnent plus ou p'gnent lower de nully ou delaie nully p' colour de son office, come p' arrest, face gre de double a la prie & soit ouſte de son office, & et la prison & soit reint a la volunté le Roi; et le Roi assignera ses Justices q'nt lui plerra denquere sur cestes choses; & respoigne le Botiller sibien p' ses deputees come p' lui meimes, la ou ils ne sont mie sufficantz.

Auxint p' ce q' ascuns p'chacent a la Court de Rome p'visions, davoir Abbeies & Priories en Engleſtre, en deſtruction du Roialme & de ſainte religion, acorde est & assentue q' chescun q' p'chace tieles p'visions dabbeie ou de priorie, q' lui & ses executoirs & pecuratoirs q' suent & fount execution de tieles p'visions, soient hors de la pteccion n're Seign' le Roi; & q' hōme pusse faire

ITEM, It is accorded and assented, that notwithstanding adjournment made in Eyre, by Writ of Libertate probanda, purchased in favour of Villaines to delay the Lords of their Actions of such Villaines, the same Lords shall be received to alledge the Exception of Villainage against their Villaines in all Writs, whether that the said Writs of Libertate probanda were purchased by deceit or in other manner; and that the Lords may seize the Bodies of their Villaines, as well as they might before that the Writs of Libertate probanda were ordained or purchased.

XVIII.
Villainage
may be
pleaded,
and a Villaine
seized,
pending a
Writ of
Libertate
probanda.

ITEM, Forasmuch as our Lord the King hath made before this Time Protections to divers People, which were bounden to him in some manner of Debt, that they should not be impledaded of the Debts which they owed to other, till they had made Gree to our Lord the King of that which to him was due by them, by reason of his Prerogative; and so during such Protections no Man [hath used, nor'] durst impledade such Debtors; it is accorded and assented, That notwithstanding such Protections, the Parties which have Actions against their Debtors, shall be answered in the King's Court by their Debtors; and if Judgement be thereupon given for the Plaintiff or Demandant, the Execution of the same Judgement shall be put in Suspence till Gree be made to the King of his Debt; and if the Creditors will undertake for the King's Debt, they shall be thereunto received, and shall have Execution against the Debtors of the Debt due [and adjudged 'J to them, and also shall recover against them as much as they shall pay to the King for them.

XIX.
The King's
Debtors
suable not
withstanding
Protections.

Stay of
Execution,
until Payment
of King's
Debt; or the
Creditors
undertake
for it.

ITEM, It is accorded and assented, That the Moneyors, and other Wardens and Ministers of the Money, shall receive Plate of Gold and Silver by the Weight; and in the same Manner shall deliver the Money when it shall be made, by Weight, and not by Number, without any tarrying.

XX.
Plate shall
be received
at the Mint,
and Coin
delivered,
by Weight.

ITEM, Whereas before this Time the King's Butlers and their Deputees were wont to take, and daily do take much more Wine, by Colour of their Office, to the King's Use, than they shall need, whereof the worst they deliver to the King's Use, and the best in great Number they retain to themselves, to sell and make thereof their Profit; and sometime they release to Merchants that which they have taken of them, for Fines and Gifts, which they take of the same Merchants by Extortion, to the great Damage and Impoverishment of the said Merchants; It is accorded, That the Steward of the King's House, and Treasurer of the Wardrobe, shall send to all the Ports of England, where Wines be to be taken to the King's Use, the certain number which the Butler shall take in every Port, so that nothing be taken over this Number; and that the Mayor and Bailliſſes of the said Ports certify the said Steward and Treasurer of the Number of all the Tuns so taken by the Butler or his Lieutenant, under the Seal of the said Mayor and Bailliſſes, by indentures made bewixt them and the Takers of the said Wines; and in case that it be found, that the Butler or his Lieutenant take more, or take Reward of any, or delay any by Colour of his Office, as by arrest, he shall make Gree to the Party of the double, and shall be put out of his Office, and have Imprisonment, and be ransomed at the King's Will; and the King shall assign his Justices when it shall please him, to enquire upon these Things; and the Butler shall answer as well for his Deputees as for himself, where they be not ſufficient.

XXI.
Abuse by
the King's
Butlers in
Purvance
of Wine.

Regulations
therin.

Punishment
of the Butlers.

ITEM, Because that ſome do purchase in the Court of Rome Provisions, to have Abbeies and Prioſties in England, in Destruction of the Realm, and of Holy Religion; It is accorded, That every Man that purchaſeth ſuch Provisions of Abbeies or Prioſties, that he and his Executors and Procuratoirs, which do ſue and make Execution of ſuch Provisions, ſhall be out of the King's Protection; and that a Man may do with them as of

XXII.
Penalties on
purchasing
Provisions at
Rome, for
Abbeies, or
Prioſties.

} Old Printed Copys omit these Words.

Enemies of our Sovereign Lord the King and his Realm; And he that offendeth against such Provisors in Body or in Goods, or in other Possessions, shall be excused against all People, and shall never be impeached nor grieved for the same at any Man's Suit.

XXIII.
Companies
of Lombards
answerable
for the Debts
of their
Fellows.

ITEM, Whereas much People of the Realm, which have made Contracts with Lombards, that be named of the Companies dwelling in the same Realm, which Lombards after that they have made their Obligations to their Creansours, have suddenly escaped out of the Realm without Agreement made to their said Creansours, in deceit and great damage of the People: It is accorded and assented, That if any Merchant of the Company, knowledge himself bound [by the Manner.] that the Company shall answer of the Debt. So that another Merchant which is not of the Company, shall not be thereby grieved or impeached.

* in that manner,

Of the
proclaiming
the Statute.

The King to the Sheriff of Kent, Greeting. Certain Statutes passed in our Parliament assembled at Westminster in the Feast of St. Hilary last past, by Us, the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and others of the Commonalty of our Realm of England, summoned to the said Parliament, We do send to you under our Seal; charging you to cause the said Statutes to be read in your full County Court, and the same to be strictly observed, and holden. Witness the King at Westminster, the sixth day of March.

Like Writs are directed to all the Sheriffs through England, under the same date.

A like Writ is directed to the Justice of Ireland, changing what ought to be changed, under the same date.

Like Writs are directed to the Persons under-written, under the same date; that is to say:

William de Sharehull and his Companions, Justices assigned to hold Pleas before the King himself:

John de Stonore and his Companions, Justices of the Common Bench:

The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

de lui come de eneny du Roi et du Roialme; et q̄
celui q̄ face contre tiels p̄visours en corps ou biens ou
en aut's possessions, soit excuse deus touz gentz, &
p̄ tant ne soit jame greve nempeschée au seute de null.

Auxint p̄ce q̄ plusurs gentz du Roialme, q̄ont fait
contratcs ove Lombardz q̄ sont nomez des compagnies
demonstranz en meisme le Roialme, queux Lombardz
ap̄s q̄ils ont fait lours obligacions a lours Creansours,
se sont sodeinement eschapez hors du Roialme, saunz
gre faire a les ditz Creansours, en deceit & ḡnt damage
du people; acorde est & assentuz q̄ si nul marchant de
compagnie conue se oblige p̄ la maſſe, q̄ la compagnie
respoigne de la dette. Issint q̄ autre marchant q̄ nest mie
de la compagnie ne soit p̄ tant grevez nempeschez.

¶ Vič Kanč, saltn. Quedam statuta, in plimento nro apud Westm in festo sc̄i Hillař p̄ p̄fito convocato, p nos Prelatos Duces Comites Barones & alios de cōitate regni nri Angt ad dcm plumentum sumonitos, edita, tibi mittim⁹ sub pede sigilli nri, mandantes qđ statuta p̄dca in pleno Coīn tuo legi & ea firmi⁹ observari & teneri fač. T. R. apud Westm vi. die Març.

D' p̄clamaōe
Statuti.

Con̄s bria dirigunt' singulis vicecomitib⁹ p̄ Angl sub eadem data.

Con̄s bre dirigit' Justič Hibii mutatis mutand⁹ sub eadem data.

Con̄s bria dirigunt' subscriptis sub eadem data videt.

Willto de Sharehull & sociis suis Justič ad plita coram rege tenend assigni.

Joh de Stonore & sociis suis Justič de cū Banco.

Theſ & Baronib⁹ de scaccio.

Ordinacio p' Clero fc'a apud Westm, anno r. R. E. t̄cū vicesimo quinto.

In Margine
Rotuli.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE CLERGY,

Made at Westminster in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of K. EDWARD III.

STATUTE THE SIXTH.*

OUR Lord the King, seeing and examining by good Deliberation the Petitions and Articles delivered to him in his Parliament holden at Westminster in the Feast of St. Hilary, the Year of his Reign of England the Five and twentieth, and of France the Twelfth, by the Honourable Father in God, Simon Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Bishops of his Province, upon and for certain Grievances, which they alledged to be done to Holy Church, and to the Clergy, against the Privileges of Holy Church; and then they prayed, that

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 16 d.

Nre Seignour le Roi, veues & examinez p bone deliberacion les peticions & articles a lui bailliez en son plément, tenuz a Westmonster en la feste de saint Hillař lan de son regne Dengleſtre vintisme quint, & de France duszisme, p Lon'able pierre en Dieu Simon Ercevesq. de Cantibirs et aut̄ Evesq̄ de sa p̄vince, s' & p̄ steines grevances quelles ils disoient estre faites a sc̄inte eglise et a la clergie, encontre les privileges de sc̄inte eglise, & dunk ils prierent q̄ cove-

* Statute the Third in all former Printed Copies; and entitled "Statutum pro Clero. A Statute for the Clergy."—It is entered on the Back of the Statute Roll. See the Note to Statute the First of this Year.

to the manifest Destruction and Injury of the said People, and against Justice and the Form of the Statute aforesaid: We will and stedfastly command that our Justice of Ireland for the Time being, in every County and Place through which he shall pass, associating with him a Prelate of the Place, and some Earl or other Nobleman or Knight of that Neighbourhood, concerning the aforesaid Decays, Extortions, Oppressions, Grievances, and Excesses, and all the Matters aforesaid by those Farmers howsoever committed, and of all their acts and doings in this Behalf, as well at the Suit of Us as of any others whomsoever who shall complain thereof, as well for the Time past as for the Time to come, shall make Enquiry; and against them shall proceed, and the Contempts, Decays, Extortions, Oppressions, Grievances, and Excesses, and other the Matters aforesaid shall hear and determine, and the Delinquents and Offenders when they shall be found such, shall punish and chastise, according to the Law and Custom of our Land of Ireland before mentioned; and nevertheless to Us and our Council in England, the Names of those so offending, and the Decays, Extortions, Oppressions, and Grievances and other Matters aforesaid, under the Seals of him the said Justice and of the others associated with him, distinckly and openly, from Time to Time, for good Cause shall certify.

In Witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the Twenty-fifth Day of October.

By the King Himself and Council.

Judicium, & ipsius populi destrucōem & injuriam manifestas, ac cont' justicā & formā statutū p̄dē: Volum⁹ & firmū p̄cipim⁹ qđ Justiē nr̄ Hib⁹ qui p̄ temp⁹ fuit, in singulis Com⁹ & p̄ib⁹ p̄ quos t̄nsierit, associatis sibi Prelato loci, & aliquo Comite seu alio nobili vel Milite capitem p̄cū vicinap, de p̄dē falsitatib⁹, extorsioneib⁹, opp̄ssioneib⁹, ḡvaminib⁹, & excessib⁹, & oīnib⁹ sup̄dē p̄ ip̄os firmariis quomodolibet p̄petratis, & de ip̄os fūs & gestib⁹ in hac pte, tam ad secundum nr̄ qm̄ alios quoqū, inde conqueri volencū tam de temp⁹ p̄f̄to qm̄ futuro inquirat; & p̄sus eos pecedat, & contemptus, falsitates, extorsiones, opp̄ssiones, ḡvamina & excessus, ac alia p̄dē audiat & l̄minet, neconon delinquentes & culpables cum tales inventi fūni castiget & puniat, scđm legem & consuetudinem p̄re nr̄ Hib⁹ antedictas; & nos & consilii nr̄i in Angl de nōib⁹ sic culpabilib⁹, ac de falsitatib⁹, extorsioneib⁹, opp̄ssioneib⁹ & ḡvaminib⁹ & aliis p̄dē sub sigillis ip̄ius Justiē & sibi associatos, distinckt & apte de tempore in tempus nichilomin⁹ distinet ex ita causa. [In cuius, &c. T. J. apud Westm. xxv. die Octobr. p̄ ip̄m Regem & Cons.]

¹ In cuius rei testimonio has trās nr̄as fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste me ip̄o apud Westm vicesimo quinto die Octobr, anno regni ari Angl xxiijmo p̄mo, regni vñ Frāc decimo octavo.

Nos autem Ordinationes Voluntatis & p̄cepta p̄dē, ac omnia alia & singula in his p̄dē cōtentā ratiōnēs & ḡta, ea p̄ nob & hereditib⁹ nr̄is quantum in nob est, acceptam⁹ approbamus, ratificam⁹ & confirmam⁹, put̄rē p̄dē rationabili⁹ testant̄. In cuj⁹, &c. T. R. apud Westm xxvij die Junii.

Rat. Pat. 17 Ric. II.

Anno 34^o EDWARDI, III. A.D.1360-1.

Statutū fr̄m in p̄lāmēto tento apud Westm; anno xxxiv^o.

In Margine
Rouli.

A STATUTE MADE IN THE PARLIAMENT HOLDEN AT WESTMINSTER; IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turri. Lond. m. 10.

THESE be the Things which our Lord the King, the Prelates, Lords, and the Commons have ordained in this present Parliament, holden at Westminster, the Sunday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, to be holden and published openly through the Realm (')

FIRST, That in every County of England shall be assigned for the keeping of the Peace, one Lord, and with him three or four of the most worthy in the County, with some learned in the Law, and they shall have Power to restrain the Offenders, Rioters, and all other Barators, and to pursue, arrest, take, and chastise them according their Trespass or Offence; and to cause them to be imprisoned and duly punished according to the Law and Customs of the Realm, and according to that which to them shall seem best to do by their Discretions and good Advancement; and also to inform them, and to inquire of all those that have been Pillars and Robbers in the Parts beyond the Sea, and be now come again, and go wandering, and will not labour as they were wont in Times past; and to take and arrest all those that they may find by Indictment, or by Suspicion, and to put them in Prison; and to take of all them that be [not] of good Fame, where they shall be found, sufficient Surety and Mainprise of their good

I. Who shall be
Justices of
the Peace.

Their Juris-
diction over
Offenders;
Rioters;
Barators;

Vagabonds;

They may
take Surety
for good
Behaviours;

CES sont les choses quelles n're Seign' le Roi Prelatz Seign's & la commun ont ordinez en ces p̄sent plement, tenuz a Westmstier le Dymenge p̄schein devant la feste de la Conv̄sion de Saint Poul, a tenir & publier oītement pny le Roialme; Cestassavoir:

Prinlement q̄ en chescun Countee Dungletere soient assignez, p̄ la garde de la pce, un Seign', & oīves, lui trois ou quatre des meultz vaux du Countee, ensemble oīe aecuns sages de la ley, & c̄ent poer de restreindre les mesfesours, rioters, & touz au's baracto's, & de les p̄suir, arester, p̄ndre, chastier, selonle leur īspas ou mesprision; & de faire emprisonner, & duement punir selonle la ley & custumes du Roialme, & selonle ce q̄l's vront mielez affaire p̄ la' discressions & bon avisenement; & auxint de eux enformer & denquerre de touz ceux q̄ ont este pilours & robleours espies de dela, & som ore revenuz & vont vagantz, & ne voillent t'vailler come ils solciennt avant ces hours; & de p̄ndre & arester touz ceux q̄ils p̄ront trov' p endicement, ou p suspacion & les mettre en prison & de p̄ndre de touz ceux [q̄i sont'] de bone fame, ou ils s'ront trovez, soullisant seurete & meinprise de

* q̄i ne sont Lib. Secc. Westm. IX; MS. Cott. Nero C. I; and the Old Printed Copies.

¹ This is to say: * All Translations read thus.

lo' bon port, devs le Roi & son poeple, & les aut's duement punir ; au fin q le poeple ne soit p tieux rioto's troble nendamage ne la pees emblemy, ne marchantz nau's passante p les hautes chemyna du Roi-alme destourbez ne abaiez du pil q p're avenir de tieux mesfesours : & auxint doier & l'miner a la suite le Roi, tote maile de felonies & t'spas faites en meisme le Countee, selon leys & custumes avandites ; & q briefs doier & l'miner soient g'ntes selonc les es-tatuz ent faites, mes q les Justices q' enserront assignez soient nomez p la Court, & nemie p la pte. Et le Roi voet q totes generalles enqueres avant ces heures g'ntez deinz seign'ries queconq's p' les meschies & op'ssions q ont este faites au poeple p tieles enqueres, cessent outricment & soient repellez : Et q fins q sont affaire devant Justices, p' t'spas fait p' ascene poone, soient resonables & justes, eant regard au q'nite du t'spas & les causes p' quelles eles sont faites.

Item acorde est q' prises desore ne soient faites p aut's q p' les p'veours le Roi, ma Dame la Roine & le Prince leur eisne fitz ; & q si Purveurs des aut's facent tieu prises soit fait de eux come des gentz q' fount sanz garaunt, & leur fait juge come chose faite contre la pees & la ley de la tre ; & soient tieux q' se fount p'veours en la maile duement puniz.

Item des p'veances faites al oeps la Royne & du Prince, du polaillt & dautres menuz choses, soit paient fait en poigne s' la prise ; & des aut's grosses p'veances deinz le Mois ou sis simaignes en Countees ou ils bront prises ; & q le nombre de tieux p'veours soit abregge, en tant come bonement p'r a p' eide & quiete du commune poeple.

Item porce q viscontes & aut's ministres sovent ar-rant leur panels en tote maile denquestes des gentz peurez & plus lointifs du Countee, q' nont conissance du fet dount lenqueste bra prise ; Acorde est, q tieu panels soient faites des plus p'schein gentz, q' ne sont pas suspectes, ne peurez ; & q les viscontes, Cor-roners & aut's ministres q' font alencontre soient puniz devant les Justices q' la dite enqueste p'ndra, selonc la q'nite de leur t'spas, sibien devs le Roi come devs la pte, p' la q'nite du damage qil ad suf-ferti en tieu maile.

Item est acorde, q' ceux q' bront assignez de garder la pees eient poair denquere des mesures & auxint des pois, selon lestatut ent fait lan du regne nre Seign' le Roi vint & quint, en quel est contenu la forme q' sensuit. Porce q' l'sgn'n damage & decesit est fait au poeple p tant q' plusieurs Marchantz usent dachater & poiser leins & aut's marchandises p une pois qest appelle Aunzell ; Acorde est & estable, q' celle pois appelle Aunzell entre achatur & vendour soit de tout ouste, & q' chescun vendre & achate p balances ; issint q' les balances soient owels & les leins & aut's marchandises owelement poiser p droit pois, et q' le sac de leine ne poise q' vint & sis peres, & chescun pere poise quatorze livres, & q' lestatut de la balance ne encline ne a lune pte ne al autre, & q' le pois soit accordant al estandard del Eschequer ; et si nul Achatour face al encontre, soit grevouement puny sibien a la suite de pte come a la suite nre Seign' le Roi.

Item come contenu soit en la g'nt Ch're, q' une mesure soit use pmy tu Engletere, la quale Ch're nad mie este tenuu bien en ce point avant ces heures ; si est acorde & assentu, q' totes les mesures, cest assavoir bussel demy bussel & Peck, galon potel & quart, p tout Engletere deinz franchise & dehors

Behaviour towards the King and his People, and the other duly to punish ; to the Intent that the People be not by such Rioters or Rebels troubled nor endamaged, nor the Peace blemished, nor Merchants nor other passing by the Highways of the Realm disturbed, nor [put in the Peril which may happen] of such Offenders : And also to hear and determine at the King's Suit all Manner of Felonies and Trespasses done in the same County according to the Laws and Customs aforesaid ; and that Writs of Oyer and Determiner be granted according to the Statutes thereof made, and that the Justices which shall be thereto assigned be named by the Court, and not by the Party. And the King will, that all general Inquiries before this Time granted within any Seigniories, for the Mischiefs and Oppressions which have been done to the People by such Inquiries, shall cease utterly and be repealed : and that Fines, which are to be made before Justices for a Trespass done by any Person, be reasonable and just, having Regard to the Quantity of the Trespass, and the Causes for which they may be made.

and may hear
and determine
Felonies and
Trespasses.

Commissions
of general
Inquiries
shall cease.

Fines for
Trespasses
shall be
reasonable.

II.
No Purvey-
ance except
for the King,
the Queen,
and the
King's eldest
Son.

ITEM, Of Purveyances made to the Use of the Queen, and of the Prince, of Poultry and of other small Things, Payment shall be made in Hand upon the Taking ; and of other great Purveyances within the Month or Six Weeks, in the Counties where they shall be taken ; and that the Number of such Purveyors be abridged in as much as conveniently may, for the Aid and Quietness of the Common People.

III.
When
Purveyances
for the Queen
&c. shall be
paid for.

ITEM, Because that the Sheriffs and other Ministers often do array their Panels in all Manner of Inquests, of People procured, and most far off [from] the Counties, which have no Knowledge of the Deed whereof the Inquest shall be taken ; It is accorded, That such Panels shall be made of the next People, which shall not be suspect nor procured ; and that the Sheriffs, Coroners, and other Ministers which do against the same shall be punished before the Justices that take the said Inquest according to the Quantity of their Trespass, as well against the King as against the Party, for the Quantity of the Damage which he hath suffered in such Manner.

IV.
Panels of
Inquests shall
be of the
Neighbour-
hood.

ITEM, It is accorded, That they which shall be assigned to keep the Peace shall have Power to inquire of Measures, and also of Weights, according to the Statute thereof made the five-and-twentieth Year of the Reign of our Lord the King, wherein is contained the Form that followeth ; "Whereas great Damage and Deceit is done to the People, for that divers Merchants use to buy and weigh Wools and other Merchandises, by a Weight which is called Auncel ; It is accorded and established, That this Weight called Auncel betwixt Buyers and Sellers, shall be wholly put out ; and that every Person do sell and buy by the Balance, so that the Balance be even, and the Wools and other Merchandizes evenly weighed by right Weight, so that the Sack of Wool weigh no more but xxvi. Stones, and every Stone to weigh xiiij. l. and that the Beam of the Balance do not bow more to the one Part than to the other ; and that the Weight be according to the Standard of the Exchequer ; and if any Buyer do the contrary, he shall be grievously punished, as well at the Suit of the Party, as at the Suit of our Lord the King."

V.
Justices of
the Peace
shall inquire
of Weights
and Measures,
according to
the Statute
3 Edw. III.
Stat. 5. c. 9.

ITEM, Whereas it is contained in the Great Charter, that one Measure be used through the Realm, which Charter hath not been holden well in this Point before this Time ; It is accorded and assented, That all the Measures, that is to say, Bushel, Half Bushel, Peck, Gallon, Pottle, and Quart, through (' England, within

VI.
All Measures
shall be
according to
the King's
Standard, &c.

¹ put in fear by peril which might happen
² Takings ³ off

Application
of the
Forfeitures.

be present, or of the Lords of the Fairs and Markets, and other Places where such Cloths shall be found defective, or of their Stewards or Bailiffs, or of the Constables of the Towns and Places aforesaid, by Indenture betwixt them duly to be made; which Indentures shall be every Year at the Feast of St. Michael delivered into the Exchequer, by them which so shall make the said Delivery, to the Intent there to charge the Aulnegers and Collectors aforesaid, by whom such Defaults ought to have been searched, corrected, and mended, and be not, but commonly maintained and concealed in all Parts; for which Third Part that pertaineth to the King as his Forfeiture by force of the Statutes made in Times past, the Aulnegers and Collectors aforesaid, in every County and Place where such Cloths defective shall be found, for the Pain against the said Offences and Concealment, shall make Gree of their own Money to our Lord the King in his Exchequer, of the Value of the same Third Part; so that as well of the same Third Part as of the Remnant of the said Cloth, the King shall be wholly answered at his said Exchequer.

X.
Trial of
Assize for
Rent out of
Lands lying
in Two
Counties.

ITEM, It is ordained and assented, That an Assise of Novel Disseisins shall be from henceforth granted and made of Rent behind, due of Tenements being in divers Counties, to be holden in the Confine of the Counties, within which the Tenements be; and thereupon the Assise taken and tried by People of the said Counties in the same Manner as is done of a Common of Pasture being in one County, and appendant to Tenements in another County; and that as well of Disseisins done in Time past, as of Disseisins yet to be done; and that Writs thereupon at the Suit of the Plaintiffs be made from henceforth in the Chancery without any Manner of Contradiction, in a due Form.

XI.
The Statutes
5 Ric. II.
c. 4, 5, and
6 Ric. II.
c. 7, 11, 12,
concerning
Fishmongers,
Vintners,
and Vintners,
repealed.

ITEM, Whereas in divers Parliaments holden at Westminster, the Fifth and Sixth Years of our said Lord the King, divers Ordinances and Statutes of Fishers of London and other Vintners were made, and also of Vintners, and of the Sale of Wines, and thereupon the same Ordinances and Statutes, with the Pains in them contained, were published and proclaimed throughout the Realm, as in the said Statutes and Ordinances more plainly may appear: Nevertheless for certain Causes, at the Request of the Commons of England thereupon specially made, It is assented and agreed, That the same Ordinances and Statutes of Fishers, Vintners, and Vintners, made in the Years aforesaid, shall be wholly annulled and repealed, and shall lose their Effect and Strength: Nevertheless saving to the King all the Forfeitures of Wines for the Time past that to him pertaineth by virtue of the same Ordinances and Statutes: Provided always, that all the [Vintners and] Vintners, as well Fishers as other coming with their Vintners to the City of London, shall be from henceforth under the Governance and Rule of the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, as in Time past it hath been used.

XII.
Stat. 3 Ric. II.
c. 3, recited;

ITEM, Whereas late in the Parliament holden at Westminster, the Third Year of the Reign of our said Lord the King, at the Request of the Commons, and by the Assent of the Lords Temporal, it was ordained and assented, and upon a grievous Pain prohibited, that no Subject of the King nor other Person, of what Estate or Condition he were, should take, neither receive from thenceforth, within the Realm of England, Procuracy, Letter of Attorney, ne Ferm, nor any other Administration by Indenture, or in any other Manner, of any Person concerning any Benefice of Holy Church within the Realm, but only of the King's Subjects of the same Realm, without the especial Grace and express Licence of our said Lord the King, upon a certain Pain contained in the said Statute; It is assented and agreed by the same Lords, That the same Statute shall keep his

confirmed
and extended
to Aliens
holding
Benefices in
England;

¹ Wines, and the

soient p̄ent ou des f̄es des foires & marchees, & auz lieux ou tielx draps defectives sront trovez, ou de lo's Seneschals & Baillifs ou des Conestables des villes & lieux avanditz p endentures ent entre eux duement affaires; les quelles endentures soient chescun an a la feste de Saint Michel livez en lescheq̄ p ceux qensi ferront la dite līee, al effect de charger illoēq̄ les Alneours & coillours avanditz p queux tielx defautes deussent estre b̄ches chasties & amendez & ne sont my einz cōement maintenuz ou concelez toute p̄te; pur quele tierce p̄ie q̄ppartient au Roi come sa forfaiture p force de l'estatut devant ore faitz les alneos' & coill' avanditz, en chescun Countee & lieu ou tielz draps defectives sront trovez p peine encontre lo's ditz mal fait & concelement, facent gree de lo's ppres deniers a n̄e dit f̄ le Roi en son Eschēq̄ de la value de celle tierce p̄ie, issint q̄ sibn de mesme la tierce p̄ie come del remenant du dit drap n̄e f̄ le Roi soit entierement responduz a son Eschēq̄ avandit.

Item est ordene & assentuz qassise de Novele Disseisins soit desore ḡnte & faite de rent adiere, due des tēiz deantz es dīses Countees a tenir en la confye des Countees deinz queus les tēiz sont, & sur ce lassise prise & triee p gentz des ditz Countees en mesme la maſie come est fait du cōe de pasture esteanz en un Countee & appendante as tēiz en autre Countee, & ce auxi avant des disseisins faites devant cete heure, come de disseisins unqore affaire, & q̄ briefs sur ceo a la p̄suete des pleinifs soient desore faitz en la Chauncelle sanz nulle maſie de cont'diccion en due forme.

Item combn q̄ nadgairs en dīses plementz tenuz a Westm̄ les ans du regne n̄e dit f̄ le Roi quint & sisme, furent faizt dīses ordinances, & estatutz des pessons de Londres & daul's vitailers & auxint des vineters & la vente des vins, & sur ce mesmes les ordinances & estatutz ovesq; les peyne en ycelles contenuz furent publiez & p̄clamez pmy le Roialme sicome en les ditz ordinances & estatutz pluis pleinement purra apparoir; Nientmeyns p̄ tēins enchesons a la requeste des Cōes Dengleſtre sur ceo especialment faite, est assentuz & accordez q̄ mesmes les ordinances & estatutz des Pessons Vineters & Vitailers, faitz en les ans desudis, soient de tout anentiz & repellez & pdent leur force & v̄tie; Sauvez nientmēs a n̄e f̄ le Roi toutz les forfaitures des vins a lui appartenantes p̄ v̄tie de mesmes les ordinances & estatutz q̄ntal temps passez. Purveuz toutz foiz q̄ toutz les [vins] & vitailers sibn Pessons come aut's ove leur vitailles venantz a la dde Citee de Londres, soient desore desouz le govnale [& reulle'] des Meir & Aldermannes de la Citee avandēe p̄ le temps esteant come auncienement y soleient estre.

Item come nadgairs en plement tenuz a Westm̄ lan du regne n̄e f̄ le Roi tierce, a la requeste des Cōes & p assent des f̄s temporels, estoit ordene & assentuz & sur grevouze peyne defunduz q̄ null liege le Roi nautre paone quelconq̄ de quel estat ou condicōn qil fuist, p̄ndroit ne recevoit delors enavant deinz le Roialme Dengleſtre pecuracie, tre dattōne, ne ferme, nautre administration p endenture nen autre maſie quelconq̄, de nulle psonne dascum benefice de Seinte Eglise deinz le dit Roialme fors tantsoulement des lieges n̄e f̄ le Roi de mesme le Roialme sanz especiale ḡce & exp̄sse conḡe de n̄e f̄ le Roi sur tēine peine comprise en l'estatut avandit, assentuz est ore & acordez p mesme les f̄s q̄ mesme l'estatut tiegne ses

¹ Vinters Old Printed Copies.

* Interlined on the Roll.

x.

xj.

M. 18.

xij.

force & frue en toutz pointz ; et autre ceo est auxint assentuz q si aucun alien eir purchacez ou desore purchace aucun benefice de Seinte Esglise Dignite ou autre & en ppre poone pigne possession dicelle ou loccupie de fait, deinz mesme le Roialme, soit il a son oeps ppre, ou al oeps dautri sanz especiale congie du Roi, soit il compris en mesme lestatut, & autre ceo encoure en toutz pointz tielx peines & forfaiture come sont ordeignez p un autre lestatut fait en lan xxv^e del regne luy noble Roi E. aiel nre ^f le Roi qore est, contre ceux q purchant pvisions dabbies ou Priories ; et enoutre au fyn q tielx licences ne se facent desore enavant, le Roi voet & comande a toutz ses lieges & autres qils lour abstiegneyt de cy enavant de luy prier dascuns tielx licences doner ; et si voet auxi le Roi luy mesmes abstiegneyt de doner aucune tiel licence, durantes les guerres horspris au Cardinal de Naples ou a autre especiale poone a q le Roi soit p especiale cause tenuz.

xiii. Item est ordeignez & assentuz & le Roi defende q desoremes null hōme chivache deinz le Roialme armez, encontre la forme de lestatut de Norhampton sur ce fait, ne ovesq. lancegay deinz mesme le Roialme, les queux lancegays soient de tout oustez deinz le dit Roialme come chose defendue p nre ^f le Roi, sur peine de forfaiture dices lancegaies armures & aut^r herneys quelconques es mayns & possession de celuy q les port^a desore deinz mesme le Roialme contre cestz estatut & ordonances sanz especiale congie de Roi nre ^f.

xviii. Item es briefs de P̄munire fa^t est assentuz & acordiez q ceux q queux tielx briefs sont portez, & q i sont de p̄sent hors de Roialme & sont de bone fame & aient faitz lo' gehalx atto'nes devant lo' deptir, q le Chaunceller [Dengleſtre¹] pur le temps esteant, p ladvis des Justices purra gⁿtier q mesmes les psons pourront apparoir & respondre & faire & receivre ce q la ley demande, p lo' gehalx atto'nes avantdiz siavant come es autres cas & quereles ; et ceux psons q decy enavant passeront p licence nre ^f le Roi & soient auxint de bone fame, q a lo' requeste le dit Chaunceller p ladvis des Justices lou purra gⁿtier defaire lo' gehalx atto'nes en la Chancellerie p patent du Roi devant lo' passer, [a respondre²] sitn es ditz briefs de P̄munire fa^t, come en au's quereles en quel cas toutes voies soit exp̄esse mencion [faite³] des briefs & quereles de P̄munire fa^t ; et celle patente ensi faite, purront des lors les ditz atto'nes en absence de lo' Meistres, respondre p eux & aut^r atto'nes dessouz eux, devant quelconq. juge du Roialme & faire & receivre el dit cas, siavant come en null autre cas nientcontresteant aucun lestatut fait a contrie avant ces heures.

Item sur la grevouse pleinte qest faite des meynento's des quereles & chaumpio's ; est ordeignez & assentuz q lestatut ent faitz en les ans du regne le Roi Edward aiel nre dit ^f le Roi primer & quart, et auxint en lan de nre ^f le Roi qore est primer, soient tenuz & gardes & duement executuz en toutz pointz.

Item est assentuz & le Roi defende estoitement q decy enavant nulle pone alienie ou denscien de quelconq. estat ou condicin qil soit amesne ou envoie ou face amesner ou envoie p Pre ou p meer hors du Roialme Dengleſtre as ascunes pties Descoce en prive ne en appt ascune maſſe darmure de bleu de bres ne d'autre vitaille ou d'autre refreshement quelconq, sur peine de forfaiture de mesmes les vitailles armures & des autres choses avantdites ensemble avec les niefs vesceulx charettes & chivalx q les portent ou amesnen, ou de la Proie value dicelles, si ensi ne soit q le

Force and Effect in all Points ; and moreover it is assented, That if any Alien have purchased, or from henceforth shall purchase any Benefice of Holy Church, Dignity, or other Thing, and in his proper Person take Possession of the same, or occupy it himself within the Realm, whether it be to his own proper Use, or to the Use of another, without especial Licence of the King, he shall be comprised within the same Statute ; and moreover shall incur all Pains and Forfeitures in all Points as is before ordained by another Statute made the Five and twentieth Year of the noble King Edward the Third, Grandfather to our Lord the King that now is, against them that purchase Provisions of Abbeys or Priories ; and to the Intent that such Licences shall not be from henceforth made, the King willett and commandeth to all his Subjects and other, that they shall abstain them from henceforth to pray him for any such Licence to be given ; and also the King himself will refrain to give any such Licence during the Wars, except to the Cardinal of Naples, or to some other special Person to whom the King is beholden for a special Cause.

who shall also be liable to the Penalties of § Ed. III. et. 5. c. 32.

The King's Licences to the contrary shall not be asked for.

ITEM, It is ordained and assented, and also the King doth prohibit, That from henceforth no Man shall ride in Harness within the Realm, contrary to the Form of the Statute of Northampton thereupon made, neither with Launcegay within the Realm, the which Launcegays be clearly put out within the said Realm, as a Thing prohibited by our Lord the King, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the said Launcegays, Armours, and other Harness, in whose Hands or Possession they be found that bear them within the Realm, contrary to the Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid, without the King's special Licence.

XIII.
No Man shall ride armed contrary to the Statute
2 Edw. III. chapter 3.

ITEM, In Writs of Pr̄munire facias, It is assented and agreed, That they against whom such Writs be sued, and who at this Time be out of the Realm, and be of good Fame, and have made their general Attunies before their departing, that the Chancellor of England for the Time being, by the Advice of the Justices, may grant, that the same Persons may appear to answer, to do, and to receive that Thing which the Law demandeth, by their general Attunies aforesaid, as well as in other Causes and Quarells ; and those Persons which from henceforth shall pass by the King's Licence, and be of good Fame, that at their Request the Chancellor, by the Advice of the Justices, may grant to them to make their general Attunies in the Chancery by the King's Patent, before their Passage, to answer as well in the said Writs of Pr̄munire facias, as in other Writs and Plaints ; in which Case express Mention shall be made at all Times of the Writs and Plaints of Pr̄munire facias ; and this Patent so made, the said Attunies from henceforth, in Absence of their Masters, may answer [for them, and make⁴] other Attunies under them, before any Judge of the Realm, [to⁵] do and receive in the said Case as much as in any other Case or Matter, notwithstanding any Statute made to the contrary heretofore.

XIV.
For enabling
Parties out of
the Realm
to appoint
Attorneys
in Writs of
Pr̄munire.

ITEM, For the grievous Complaint that is made of Maintainers of Quarrels, and Champertors ; It is ordained and assented, That the Statutes thereof made in the First and Fourth Years of King Edward, Grandfather to our Lord the King that now is, and also in the First Year of our Lord the King that now is, shall be holden and kept, and duly executed in all Points.

XV.
Statutes
1 Edw. III.
stat. 2. c. 14.
2 Edw. III. c. 11.
1 Ric. II. c. 45
against Main-
tenance, &c.
confirmed.

ITEM, It is assented, and the King straitly defendeth, That from henceforth no Person, Alien nor Denizen, of whatsoever Estate or Condition that he be, shall carry nor send, nor do to be carried nor sent, by Land nor by Sea, out of the Realm of England, to any Parte of Scotland, privily nor apertly, any Manner of Armour, Corn, Malt, or other Victuals, or any other Refreshing, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Victuals, Armours, and other Things aforesaid, together with the Ships, Vessels, Carts, and Horses which shall bring or carry the same, or of the very Value of the same, except so it be

XVI.
No Armour
or Victual
shall be sent
into Scotland
without
Licence of
the King,
on Pain of
Forfeiture
thereof.

¹ by themselves and
² Interlined on the Roll.

³ and

that the King do give his special Licence to the contrary. And to the Intent that these Ordinances be duly kept and put in due Execution, It is also assented, that he which after Proclamation thereof made, esp and prove that any hath offended or forfeit in any Point against the Form of this Ordinance, shall have the Third Part of the said Forfeitures wholly to his own Use ()

XVII.
When Main-
pisors shall
be liable in
Damages
by Delay.

ITEM, It is assented and accorded, That in Writs of Debt, Trespass, and Account, and in all other Cases where Mainprise and Writs of Supersedesas be grantable, that if the Persons [comprised] come not before the Judges at a Day comprised in the same Mainprise, and by so much the Plaintiff is put to Delay and Loss, the said Mainpernors shall be answerable to the Plaintiffs of a certain Sum of Silver, to be limited by the Discretion and Advice of the said Judges, having Consideration to the Quality and Quantity of the Damages of the Parties, and of the Things in Demand. And this Ordinance of Mainpernors shall endure in Assay till the next Parliament only.

[¹ And therefore We command you that as well the said Statute of Winchester, four times in each Year from henceforth, in Manner as above is ordained, as the other Statutes and Ordinances above written, in all the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, and other notable laces within your Bailiwick, where it shall seem to you most expedient, within Franchise and without, you do cause to be proclaimed on our behalfs, and to be published and duly kept and observed according to the Form and Effect of the same. Given under the Witness of our Great Seal at our Palace of Westminster the Twenty-ninth Day of November, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.]

Like Commands of the King are directed to the several Sheriffs throughout England, under the same Date.

Roi nre f^e nent donne sa licence especiale a contrie.
Et au fyn q ceste ordinance soit duement gardez & my
en bone execucⁱn est auxint assentuz q celluy q ap^s
q proclamation ent soit faite purr espier & pver
quascut eit mespris, ou forfait en aucun point contre la
forme de ceste ordinance, eit la tierce pte des dites
forfaitures entlement a son ppere oeps p' son t'vaille.

Item est assentuz & accordez qen briefs de dette
trespas & de accompte, & en toutz autres cas ou may-
prise & brief de Supedcas sonz g'ntables, si les peones
maunprise ne viennent mye devant les Juges au jo'
compris en mesme la meynprise, & p tant le pleintif
soit mys en delay & pde, soient les ditz meinpoures
respoignables as pleintifs dune éteine sôme, (*) a limiter
p la discretion & avis des ditz Juges, ciantz considera-
cion a la qualitee & quantitee des damages du prie & de la
chose en demande. Et si durera ceste ordinance des main-
pno's en assiege, tanq; al gechein plement tansoulement.

Et purce vous mandons q̄ sibz le dit Estatut de Wyncestre quatre foitz chescun an decy enavant p malte q̄ dessus est ordeignez, come les autres Estatutz & ordonances dessusescrivz en toutz les Citez Burghs villes marcheas & autres lieux notablez deinz v̄e bailliou ou vous verrez q̄ mieuz soit affaire deinz franchise & dehors, facez gelamer dep nous & publier & duement garder & tenir selonz la forme & effect dicelles. Don̄ p tesmoignage de n̄e ḡnt Seal a n̄e Paleys de Westm̄ avandit le xxv^e jour de Novembre lan de n̄e regne septiame.

Consimilia mandata & dirigunt' singulis Vicecomitibus
p Aagt sub eadem dat.

• dangerous Old Printed Copies.

Anno 8º RICARDI. II. A.D. 1384.

Statutū apud Westm̄ anno octavo editū.

In Margine
Rotuli.

STATUTE MADE AT WESTMINSTER IN THE EIGHTH YEAR.

TO the Honour of God, and at the Request of the Commonwealth of the Realm of England made to our Lord the King in his Parliament holden at Westminster in the Morrow of St. Martin, the Eighth Year of his Reign; the same our Lord the King of the Assent of the Prelates, Great Men, and Commons aforesaid, hath caused to be made in the same Parliament, certain Statute for the common Profit of the said Realm, and especially for the good and just Governance, and due Execution of the Common Law, in the Form following.

I.
Liberties of
the Church,
and Statutes
conformed.

II.
No Lawyer
shall be a
Judge in his
own County.

ITEM, It is [ordained and assented,] That no Man of Law shall be from henceforth Justice of Assises, or of the common Deliverance of Gaols in his own Country; and that the Chief Justice of the Common Bench be assigned amongst other to take such Assises, and deliver Gaols; but as to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, it shall be as for the most part of an hundred Years last past, was wont to be done.

18 accorded and statuted. MS. T. 5. 3.

Ex Ret. Stat. in Turr. Lond. II. m. 18.

AD honore dei & requisi^oōēm cōitatis regni Angl
ſtam dño Regi in pliamento suo tento apud Westm
in Crastino S̄i Martini anno regni sui octavo, idem
dñs Rex de assensu Prelatō Magnati & Cōitatis pōctē
quoddam statutū in eodem pliamento p̄ eō utilitate dēi
regni & p̄serium p bona & justa gubernacōe ad debita
ſeruacōe p̄ laicis fodi fodi in forma subsequenti:

In primis concordatū est & statutū qđ s̄cā ecclia
heā: om̄es libertates suas, & qđ Magna Carta & Carta
de Foresta, Statuta de gvisorib⁹ & laboratoriib⁹ & om̄ia
alia statuta & ordinações ante hec tēpōra edita &
minime revocata teneant' observent' & execuđi debite
demandent' juxta formam & effēm eōdem.

Item concordatū est & statutū qd nullus homo de
lege sit decēto Justiū assisaꝝ vel cōis delibatōis gaolaꝝ
in ppris p̄fia sua et qd capitalis Justiū de cōi Banco
assignet int̄ alios ad h̄i assisaꝝ capiend̄ & ad gaolas
delibant set quod capitalem Justiū de Banco Regis fiat
sicuꝝ p̄ majori pte Centū annos p̄ filios fieri conseruit.

Ward of Farringdon-Within may elect an Alderman, wise, sufficient, and able to govern the said Ward Within, and to be named the Aldermen of the Ward of Farringdon-Within; and that between this and the said Feast of Saint Gregory the People of the Ward of Farringdon-Without may elect another Alderman, wise, sufficient, and able to govern the said Ward Without; and to be named the Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon-Without: And that the said Two Aldermen so elected may be established and not removed, except for Cause reasonable, as is ordained and granted by our said Lord the King in this Parliament, of the other Aldermen of the said City.

For the
proclaiming
the Statute.

THE King to the Sheriff of Kent, Greeting. A certain Statute, in our last Parliament holden at Westminster, by Us with the Assent of the Great Men and Commons of our Realm of England there assisting Us, made, We do send to you in Form Patent; Commanding that the same Statute and all and singular the Articles in the same contained, in the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, and other Places within your Bailewick, where you shall see it to be most expedient, you do cause to be publicly proclaimed, and as far as in you lieth, to be firmly and inviolably observed. Witness the King at Westminster, the first Day of June.

By the King Himself and Council.

Like Writs are directed to the several Sheriffs throughout England; and to John Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, or to his Chancellor in the same Duchy of Lancaster, under the same Date.

garde de Fandoñ dedeins puissent eslire un Alderman sage suffisant & able p' govñer mesme la garde dedeins, & estre nome alderman de la garde de Fandoñ dedeins; et q' pentre cy & le dit fest de Saint Gregoire les gentz de la garde de Fandoñ dehors puissent eslire un autre Alderman sage suffisant & able p' govñer mesme la garde dehors, & estre nome alderman de la garde de Fandoñ dehors. Et q' les ditz deux Aldermans issint esluz puissent estre escheliz & nemye remoer si noun p' cause resonable, come ordeneez est & gñates p' nre dit f' le Roi en cest plement des aufs Aldermans du dite Citee.

¶ VI^e Kanç, saltm. Quoddam statutum in ultimo D^r proclaimatiōne statutum apud Westm tento p' nos de assensu tutop' proclaimand. Magnatum & Cōtitatis regni nř Angl nobiscum ibidem tunc assistentiū editū tibi mittim⁹ in forma patenti; Mandantes qd Statutum illud & om̄es & singulos articulos in eodem contentos, in Civitatibus Burgis Villis M̄icatoriis & aliis locis infra ballivā tuam ubi melius expediri videris, publice proclaimari & quantum ad te patet firmi⁹ & inviolabiliter observari fac. T. Br. apud Westm primo die Junii.

p' ipm Regem & consilium.

Consimilia bñia dirigunt' singulis Vicecomitiis p' Angl; ac Johi Duci Aquit & Lancast vel ejus Cancelario in eodem Ducatu Lancast sub eadem data.

Anno 20° RICARDI, II. A.D. 1396 - 7.

Statutū de Anno vicesimo.

In Margine
Rotuli.

STATUTE OF THE TWENTIETH YEAR.

THE KING at his Parliament holden at Westminister in the Feast of Saint Vincent, the Twentieth Year of his Reign, by the Assent of the Prelates, Lords, and Commons of his Realm [of England,] assembled in the same present Parliament, for the Quietness and Tranquillity of his People, hath made certain Statutes and Ordinances in the Form which followeth:

Recital of St. FIRST, Whereas in a Statute made the Seventh Year
7 R. II. c. 13; of the Reign of the King that now is, it is ordained and assented, That no Man shall ride armed within the Realm, against the Form of the Statute of Northampton thereupon made, nor with Launcegays within the same Realm; and that the said Launcegays shall be utterly put out within the said Realm, as a Thing prohibited by the King, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Launcegays, Armours, or any other Harness, in the Hands and Possession of them that bear them, from henceforth within the same Realm against the same Statutes and Ordinances, without the King's special Licence:

Ex Rot. Stat. in Turri. Lond. II. m. 4.

LE ROY en son parlement tenuz a Westm en la feste de Saint Vincent lan de son roialme vintame, del assent des Prelatz f's & Comunes de son roialme en mesme le parlement, pur quiete & t'auillite de son poeple ad fait ēteins estatutz & ordenances qensuient. Prūmement, come en un estatut fait lan septisme du regne nre Seignur le Roy soit ordeinez & assentuz q' null hōme chivache deins le Roialme armez contre la fourme de lestatut de Norhamptoñ sur ce fait, ne ovesq' lancegaye deins mesme le roialme, et q' les ditz lancegays soient de tout oustez deins le dit Roialme, come chose defendue par le Roy sur peyne de forfeiture dicelles lancegays armures & auſt hernoys quelconques, es mayns & possession dycelx qui les porſa delors deinz mesme le Roialme encontre ycelles estatutz & ordenances sans esjale congie du Roy:

Nre Seignur le Roy considerant le gnt clamour a luy fait en cest plement de ce q le dit estatut nest mye tenuz, Si ad ordeigne & establis en mesme le plement q les ditz estatutz soient pleinement tenuz & gardez & duement executuz; et q les ditz lancegayes soient tout oument oustez sur la peine contenue en le dit estatut de Northampton & autre de fair fyn & ranceon au Roy. Et outre ce q null f, Chivaler nautre petit ne gnt aile ne chivache p noct ne jour armes ne porte Palet ne chapell de ferre nautre armure sur la peine susdte; Sauvez & exceptez les offic & Ministres du Roy enfaisantz leur offices. Et outre ce le Roy voet & ad ordeigne q lestatut fait lan de son regne prime de liée des Chaperons soit tenuz & gardez sur la peine contenue en mesme lestatut & sur peine destre empriseez & de fair fyn & ranceon au Roy.

Item q Vadletz appellez Yomen ne null au de meindres estat quequier ne use ne porte null signe ne liée appelle liée de compagnie dascun f deins le roialme, sil ne soit menial & familier ou officer continual de son dit f & q les Justices de la paix aient poair denquer de ceux q font a lencotre & de les punir selonc leur discretion.

Item le Roy voet & defende q null f nautre du pais petit ne gnt ne soit seant en Bank ovesq, les Justices as assises pndre en leur sessions es Countees Dngleterre sur grief forfaiture vs le Roy; Et ad chargez ses ditz Justices qils ne soffrent le contraire estre fait.

Item q come il soit contenz en un estatut de Edward nadgairs Roy Dngleterre Aiel a nre f le Roy gress lan de son regne vyt & octieme, q nulle maide de nief q soit frette devs Engleterre ou aillours soit arsez de venir a nul port Dngleterre ne y dem'er contre le gree des Mestres & Marinis dicelle, ou des Marchantz as queux les biens sont, et si tielz niefs veignent de gree ou soient chacez p tempete ou au infortune ou meschief a ascum port Dngleterre & les Mestres & marinis ou Marchantz de mesmes les niefs voillent vendre & deliver pte de leur richandises p loure bone volontee, bien lise a chescuny tieles richandises achatre franchement sans empeschement en le port ou tieles niefs viendront, tout ne soient les richandises mises a la fre pur vendre; Et q les Mestres Marinis & Marchantz, aps ce qils avont issint venduz ce q lour plerra de leur ditz biens & paie ent la custume, puissent l'unctionement depier & alez ove lour niefs & tout le remenant de lour bils plz ou lour plerra sans custume ent paier: Nre Seignur le Roy p' la quiete & ease de son poeple voet q le dit estatut soit tenuz & gardez en toutz pointz & duement executez nient contrestant ascune ordeignance ou usage a contrie.

Item pur ce q les Cōmunes cunt fait complaint q plusours gntz meschies extorsions & disease sont faitz p divers gentz de mauvais condicōn q de leurs auctoritez demesne pignont & font pndre roialment chivalx & auts choses & bestes hors de leur charues charettes & mesons, disant & imaginant qils sont a chivaucher en hastifs messages ou bossoignes, la ou en Vite ils ne sont aucunement privez de nulle bossoigne ou message, mes soulement en deceite & subtilite p' pndre chivalx

Our Lord the King, considering the great Clamour made to him in this present Parliament, because that the said Statute is not holden, hath ordained and established in the said Parliament, That the said Statutes shall be fully holden and kept, and duly executed; and that the said Launcegays shall be clear put out upon the Pain contained in the said Statute of Northampton, and also to make Fine and Ransom to the King. And moreover, that no Lord, Knight, nor other, little nor great, shall go nor ride by Night nor by Day armed, nor bear [Sallet'] nor Skull of Iron, nor [of'] other Armour, upon the Pain aforesaid; save and except the King's Officers and Ministers in doing their Office. And Moreover, the King will and hath ordained, that the Statute made the First Year of his Reign, of Liveries of Hats, shall be holden and kept upon the Pain contained in the same Statute, and upon Pain to be imprisoned, and make Fine and Ransom to the King.

Confirmation therof.

No Man shall ride or go armed.

The Statute
1 Ric. II. c. 7,
touching giving of
Liveries,
confirmed.

II.
Liveries of
Companies
restrained.

ITEM, That no Varlet called Yeomen, nor none other of less Estate than Esquire, shall use nor bear no [Sign of Livery] called Livery of Company of any Lord within the Realm, unless he be menial and familiar or continual Officer of his said Lord. And that the Justices of the Peace shall have Power to enquire of them, which do to the contrary, and them to punish according to their Discretion.

ITEM, The King doth will and forbid, That no Lord, nor other of the Country, little nor great, shall sit upon the Bench with the Justices to take Assises, in their Sessions in the Countys of England, upon great Forfeiture to the King; and hath charged his said Justices, that they shall not suffer the contrary to be done.

ITEM, Whereas it is contained in a Statute of the late King Edward, Grandfather to the King that now is, the xxvij Year of his Reign, That no Manner of Ship, which is freighted toward England, or elsewhere, shall be compelled to come to any Port of England, nor there to tarry against the [Agreement'] of the Masters and Mariners of the same, or of the Merchants to whom the Goods be; and if such Ships come of their own Good-will, or be driven by Tempest, [Casuality, or other Misfortune,'] to any Port of England, and the Masters or Mariners, or Merchants of the same Ships, will sell or deliver Part of their Merchandise with their Good-will, it shall be lawful to every Person to buy such Merchandise freely without Impeachment in the Port where such Ships shall come, albeit the Merchandise be not [put to Sale to the Land,'] And the Masters, Mariners, and Merchants, after that they have so sold so much as pleaseith them of their said Goods, and the Custom thereof paid, may freely depart and go with their Ships, and all the Remnant of their Goods, where it shall please them, without paying thereof Custom: Our said Lord the King, for the Quietness and Ease of his People, willeth, That the said Statute shall be holden and kept in all Points, and duly executed, notwithstanding any Ordinance or Usage to the contrary.

III.
None shall
sit upon the
Bench with
Justices of
Assise.

IV.
Recital of St.
18 Edw. III.
chapter 13.
concerning
Merchants
Strangers.

Confirmation
therof.

ITEM, Forasmuch as the Commons have made Complaint, that many great Mischiefs, Extortions, and Oppressions be done by divers People of evil Condition, which of their own Authority take and cause to be taken roially Horses and other Things, and Beasts out of their Wains, Cars, and Houses, saying and devising that they be to ride on hasty Messages and Business, where of Truth they be in no wise privy of any Business or Message, but only in Deceit and Subtilty by such Colour

V.
Penalty
for taking
Horses, &c.
for the King's
Service, with-
out Warrant.

* Peule * Omit this word. * Badge or Livery * Will
* or other Misfortune or Mischief, * put to land, to sell.

1409.

Membrane 24d—cont.

Jan. 20. To the sheriffs of London. Writ of *supersedeas*, and order by mainprise of William Carneby, John Laweson, William Clifforde and Henry Cotes, each of London 'wever,' to set free Adam 'Jonesservant Boston cooke,' if taken at the several suits of Richard Meryot of London 'goldsmyth' and Thomas Totenham averring threats.

Jan. 26. John Bolyngbroke esquire to Master John Kyngton clerk, William Wilyngham parson of Ketilthorp and Simon Fouler. Recognisance for 40*l.*, to be levied etc. in Notynghamshire.

Feb. 7. To the sheriff of York. Order upon sight etc. to cause proclamation to be made, that no man of whatsoever estate or condition shall under pain of forfeiture take over wool, corn or other merchandise in any places by the sea called 'crykes' or any other places, known ports excepted, without special licence of the king.

Like writs to the sheriffs of the following counties etc.:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Kent. | Devon. |
| Suthampton. | Cornwall. |
| Essex. | Somerset. |
| Norffolk and Suffolk. | Bristol. |
| Surrey and Sussex. | |

Also to the chancellor of the county palatine of Lancastre.

MEMBRANE 23d.

Jan. 25. To the sheriffs of Norwich. Writ of *supersedeas*, and order by mainprise of John Alderforde, William Champeneys, Thomas Dounham and William Folkys of Norffolk to set free Alan Buntrell of Norwich 'corsour,' if taken at suit of the king and Nicholas Castel esquire for leaving the service of Nicholas Castel before the term agreed.

Feb. 4. To the sheriffs of London. Writ of *supersedeas*, by mainprise of John Jay, Robert Aby, William Skendelby and Thomas Leefe of Suthwerke co. Surrey, in favour of John Welles of Suthwerke 'whittawer' at suit of John Fuller of London 'glover' averring threats.

Jan. 30. To the mayor and sheriffs of London. Order upon sight etc. to cause proclamation to be made, on the king's behalf forbidding any man of whatsoever estate or condition to go armed within the city and suburbs, or any except lords, knights and esquires with a sword, and the king's will is that one sword and no more be borne after each of these, under pain of forfeiting armour and swords, or there to make unlawful assemblies, disputes, affrays or riots, and order to arrest all whom they may find so doing after the proclamation, with their armour and swords, and commit them to the nearest prison, there to abide until the king shall take order for their deliverance; as the king has information that great number of disputes etc. are made within the city by certain lieges gathering

1409.

Membrane 23d—cont.

in such assemblies with hauberks, swords and other arms and armour contrary to divers statutes and other ordinances, and in these days more than were used to be in times past, in contempt of the king, to the terror and disturbance of the people and contrary to the peace, and his will is that peace be cherished there and elsewhere within the realm.

By K. and C.

Edmund Hamden, John Buktoft clerk, Walter Gayton, John Skrevan and John Kenwoldmerssh to Elizabeth la Vache late the wife of Philip la Vache knight. Grant that she shall not be troubled by them, their heirs or assigns for any waste now or hereafter made in the manor of Hognorton co. Oxford, whereof she is tenant for life with reversion to them, but shall be discharged of all action for waste therein. Dated 1 January 10 Henry IV.

Memorandum of acknowledgment, 6 February.

Henry ate Grene, otherwise 'Leycestre heraude,' to Thomas Fereby clerk and John de Pokelynton, their heirs and assigns. Charter indented with warranty of the three messuages, lands, wood etc. in the town and county of Hertforde which he had by feoffment of Maud Blakwelle his mother, sometime wife of Robert Blakewelle, and the reversion thereof after the death of William Blakewelle and Joan his wife, reserving to the grantor and his assigns during his life, with remainder to the grantees, the chamber on the right hand side just within the gate of one of those messuages wherein his mother lately dwelt, and a stable to that chamber adjacent, also the chamber there between the kitchen and the garden, with free ingress and egress, under a condition for defeasance of this grant if John de Pokelynton, his heirs and assigns, pay not 30*l.* to the grantor or his attorney, namely 10*l.* at Easter next, 10*l.* at Michaelmas following and 10*l.* at the Purification following, any clause in this charter and any money paid notwithstanding. Witnesses: Nicholas Schosse bailiff of Hertforde, Master Thomas Ferrour, John Carpenter, Henry Fuller, John Fleccher, William Lythyng. Dated Hertforde, 2 February 1408, 10 Henry IV.

Memorandum of acknowledgment, 7 February.

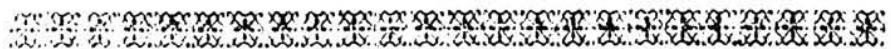
Feb. 9. To the treasurer and the barons of the exchequer. Writ of *supersedeas omnino* in respect of any process against William Banastre, appointed with others, upon an information that John Kyghlay and John Kent banished Englishmen, Wybert Freton a banished Frenchman, the captain of Boulogne, John Burnet, William Ryncelyn and the captain of Normandy of France, and Uter Jonessone banished from Flanders committed and attempted at sea great number of robberies and misdeeds, contrary to the truce between England and France and to the appointment made at Lenlyngham by the ambassadors of England and France, whereby war might be like to arise, to arrest those robbers and evildoers, their accomplices and partisans and others of Seint

One Half of
the Fines and
Forfeitures to
be unto Their
Majesties, and
the other Half
to the Informer.

Measurer of
Salt, and Cul-
ler of Fish.

AN D further it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures arising by force and virtue of this Act, shall be, the one Half to Their Majesties, towards the Support of the Government of this Province, and the other Half to him or them that shall inform and sue for the same in any of Their Majesties Courts of Record within this Province.

BE it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there be a Measurer of Salt, and Culler of Fish in every Sea-port Town within this Province, to be appointed, as aforesaid, who being likewise sworn for the faithful Discharge of that Office, shall cull all merchantable Fish, and measure all Salt that shall be imported and sold out of any Ship or other Vessel, and shall have Three-half Pence for every Hogshead of Salt by him so measured, to be paid, the one Half by the Buyer, the other Half by the Seller; and One Penny per Quintal for every Quintal of merchantable Fish by him culled, to be paid, one Half by the Buyer, and the other Half by the Seller.



No. 6.

Constituted
22 Aug. 1693.

Cursing and
Screaming.

Exemption.

An Act for the Punishing of Criminal Offenders.

BE it Enacted and Ordained by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Person or Persons shall prophanely Swear or Curse in the hearing of any Justice of the Peace, or shall be thereof convicted by the Oaths of Two Witnesses, or Confession of the Party, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, every such Offender shall forfeit and pay unto the Use of the Poor of the Town where the Offence shall be committed, the Sum of Five Shillings; and if the Offender be not able to pay the said Sum, then to be set in the Stocks, not exceeding Two Hours: And if any Person shall utter more profane Oaths or Curses at the same time, and in hearing of the same Person or Persons, he shall forfeit and pay to the Use aforesaid, the Sum of Twelve Pence for every Oath or Curse after the first, or be set in the Stocks Three Hours.

PROVIDED, That every Offence against this Law shall be complained of, and proved, as aforesaid, within Thirty Days next after the Offence committed.

Drunkenness.

FURTHER it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person convicted of Drunkenness by View of any Justice of Peace, Confession of the Party, or Oaths of Two Witnesses, such Person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay unto the Use of the Poor of the Town where such Offence is committed, the Sum of Five Shillings for every such Offence; and if the Offender be unable to pay the said Sum, to be set in the Stocks, not exceeding Three Hours, at the Discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom the Conviction shall be: And upon a second Conviction of Drunkenness, every such Offender, over and above the Penalty aforesaid, shall be bound with Two Sureties in the Sum of Ten Pounds, with Condition for the good Behaviour; and for want of such Sureties, shall be sent to the Common Goal until he find the same.

PROVIDED, That no Person shall be impeached or molested for any Offence against this Act, unless he shall be thereof Presented, Indicted, or Convicted, within Six Months after the Offence committed; and the Justice or Justices before whom Conviction of any of the aforesaid Offences shall be, are hereby empowered and authorized to restrain or commit the Offender, until the Fine imposed for such Offence be satisfied; or to cause the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant directed to the Constable, returning

returning the Overplus (if any be.) All such Fines to be levied within One Week next after such Conviction, and delivered to the Select-men, or Overseers of the Poor, for the Use of the Poor, as aforesaid.

IT is further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That who-
soever shall steal or purloin any Money, Goods, or Chattels, being thereof
convicted by Confession, or sufficient Witness upon Oath, every such Offender
shall forfeit treble the Value of the Money, Goods, or Chattels so stolen or
purloined, unto the Owner or Owners thereof; and be further punished, by
Fine or Whipping, at the Discretion of the Court or Justices that have Cogni-
zance of such Offence, not exceeding the Sum of Five Pounds, or Twenty
Stripes: And if any such Offender be unable to make Restitution, or pay such
Threesold Damages, such Offender shall be enjoyned to make Satisfaction by
Service; and the Prosecutor shall be, and hereby is impowered to dispose of
the said Offender in Service to any of Their Majesties Subjects, for such Term
as shall be assigned by the Court or Justices before whom the Prosecution was.
And every Justice of the Peace in the County where such Offence is commit-
ted, or where the Thief shall be apprehended, is hereby authorized to hear
and determine all Offences against this Law: Provided, that the Damage ex-
ceed not the Sum of Forty Shillings. And if any Person shall commit Burglary
by breaking up any Dwelling-house, Ware-house, Shop, Mill, Malt-house,
Barn, Out-house, or any Ship or other Vessel lying within the Body of the County,
or shall rob any Person in the Field or High-ways, every Person so offend-
ing shall, upon Conviction, be branded on the Forehead with the Letter B;
and upon a second Conviction, shall be set upon the Gallows for the space of
One Hour, with a Rope about his Neck, and one End thereof cast over the
Gallows, and be severly Whipt, not exceeding Thirty nine Stripes; and upon
a third Conviction of the like Offence, shall suffer the Pains of Death, as being
Incorrigible; and shall likewise, upon the first and second Convictions, pay
treble Damages to the Party injured, as is provided in case of Theft.

Burglary and
Robbery.

AND it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Man
commit Fornication with any Single Woman, upon due Conviction thereof, they
shall be fined unto Their Majesties, not exceeding the Sum of Five Pounds;
or be corporally punished by Whipping, not exceeding Ten Stripes apiece, at
the Discretion of the Sessions of the Peace, who shall have Cognizance of the
Offence. And he that is accused by any Woman to be the Father of a Bastard
Child, begotten of her Body, she continuing constant in such Accusation, being
examined upon Oath, and put upon the Dilcovery of the Truth in the time of
her Travail, shall be adjudged the Reputed Father of such Child, notwithstanding
his Denial, and stand charged with the Maintenance thereof, with the
Assistance of the Mother, as the Justices in the Quarter-Sessions shall order;
and give Security to perform the said Order, and to save the Town or Place
where such Child is born, free from Charge for its Maintenance; and may be
committed to Prison until he find Sureties for the same, unless the Pleas and
Proofs made and produced on the behalf of the Man accused, and other Cir-
cumstances, be such as the Justices shall see reason to judge him innocent, and
acquit him thereof, and otherwise dispense of the Child: And every Justice
of the Peace, upon his Discretion, may bind to the next Quarter-Sessions
him that is charged or suspected to have begotten a Bastard Child; and if
the Woman be not then delivered, the Sessions may order the Continuance
or Renewal of his Bond, that he may be forth-coming when the Child is
born.

Reputed Fa-
ther of a Ba-
stard.

FURTHER it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Justice of
the Peace in the County where the Offence is committed, may cause to be
staid and arrested all Affrayers, Rioters, Disturbers, or Breakers of the Peace,
and such as shall ride or go armed Offensively before any of Their Majesties
Justices, or other Their Officers or Ministers doing their Office, or elsewhere,
by

Power of the
Justice of
Peace.

by Night or by Day, in Fear or Affray of Their Majesties Liege People ; and such others as shall utter any Menaces or Threatning Speeches ; and upon View of such Justice or Justices, Confession of the Party, or other legal Conviction of any such Offence, shall commit the Offender to Prison, until he find Sureties for the Peace and good Behaviour, and seize and take away his Armour or Weapons, and shall cause them to be apprized and answered to the King as forfeited : And may further punish the Breach of the Peace, in any Person that shall smite or strike another, by Fine to the King, not exceeding Twenty Shillings, and require Bond with Sureties for the Peace, or bind the Offender over to answer it at the next Sessions of the Peace, as the Nature or Circumstance of the Offence may be ; and may make Enquiry of forcible Entry and Detainer, and cause the same to be removed, and make out Hue and Cries after Runaway Servants, Thieves, and other Criminals.

Breach of the
Peace.Forcible Entry
and Detainer.

Lying and Libelling.

AN D it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons of the Age of Discretion (which is accounted Fourteen Years, or upwards) shall wittingly and willingly make or publish any Lye or Libel, tending to the Defamation or Damage of any particular Person, make or spread any false News or Reports, with Intent to abuse and deceive others, every such Person or Persons offending in any of the Particulars before mentioned, and being duly convicted thereof before One or more Justices of the Peace, shall be fined according to the Degree of such Offence, not exceeding the Sum of Twenty Shillings for the first Conviction, and find Sureties for the good Behaviour : And if the Party be unable to pay the said Fine, then to be let in the Stocks, not exceeding Three Hours, or be corporally punished by Whipping, at the Discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom the Conviction shall be, according as the Circumstances or Nature of the Offence shall be ; and the said Justice or Justices may restrain and commit the Offender until he pay the said Fine, and find Sureties for the good Behaviour, or may cause the Fine to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods ; and the Party or Parties grieved or injured by reason of any of the Offences aforesaid, shall or may take his or their Suit against any such Offender or Offenders in any Court of Record.

Forgery.

IT is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, upon his or their own Head or Imagination, or by false Conspiracy and Fraud with others, shall wittingly, subtilly, and falsely forge or make, or subtilly cause, or wittingly assent to be forged or made, any false Deed, Conveyance, or Writing sealed, or the Will of any Person or Persons in Writing, to the Intent that the Estate of Free-hold or Inheritance, Right, Title, or Interest of any Person or Persons, of, in, or to any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, shall or may be molested, troubled, defeated, recovered, or charged, or shall, as is aforesaid, forge, make, or cause or assent to be made or forged, any Obligation, or Bill Obligatory, Letter of Attorney, or any Acquittance, Release, or other Discharge of any Debt, Account, Action, Suit, Demand, or other Thing Personal ; or if any Person or Persons shall pronounce, publish, or shew forth in Evidence, any such false and forged Deed, Conveyance, Writing, Obligation, Bill Obligatory, Letter of Attorney, Acquittance, Release, or Discharge, as true, knowing the same to be false and forged, as is aforesaid, to the Intent above remembred, and shall be thereof convicted, either upon Action or Actions of Forger of false Deeds to be founded upon this Act at the Suit of the Party grieved, or otherwise according to the Order and due Course of Law, or upon Bill or Information, that then every such Offender shall pay unto the Party grieved his double Costs and Damages, to be found and assessed in such Court where the said Conviction shall be ; and also shall be set upon the Pillory in some Market-Town, or other open Place, and there to have One of his Ears cut off, and also shall have and suffer Imprisonment by the Space of One whole Year without Bail or Mainprize ; and the Party or Parties grieved by reason

terposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them :

II. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or Ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

III. AND though we well know that this Assembly elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the Acts of succeeding Assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this Act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted, are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any Act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such Act will be an infringement of natural right.

No man compelled to frequent or support any religious worship. All men free to profess, and by argument to maintain their religious opinions.

Declaration that the rights by this Act asserted, are of the natural rights of mankind.

General Assembly, begun and held at the Public Buildings, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 16th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord, 1786.

C H A P. XXI.

An Act forbidding and punishing Affrays.

[Passed the 27th of November, 1786.]

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That no man, great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the Ministers of Justice in executing the precepts of the Courts of Justice, or in executing of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, be so hardy to come before the Justices of any Court, or other of their Ministers of Justice, doing their office, with force and arms, on pain, to forfeit their armour to the Commonwealth, and their bodies to prison, at the pleasure of a Court; nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs or markets, or in other places, in terror of the Country, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof by others, there to abide for so long a time as a Jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice, shall direct, and in like manner to forfeit his armour to the Commonwealth; but no person shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one month.

Punishment of persons going armed before Courts of Justice, or the Ministers of Justice, or in fairs or markets in terror of the Country

C H A P. XXII.

An Act against Conspirators.

[Passed the 27th of November, 1786.]

BE it declared and enacted by the General Assembly, That Conspirators be they that do confederate and bind themselves by oath, covenant, or other alliance, that every of them shall aid and bear the other falsely and maliciously, to move or cause to be moved any indictment or information against another on the part of the Commonwealth, and those who are convicted thereof at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by imprisonment and amercement, at the discretion of a Jury.

Who shall be deemed conspirators.

24627

North Carolina. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1792.
A Collection of the Statutes of the Parliament of England
in Force in . . . North Carolina.
Newbern, 1792. xxvi, 424, [3] pp.
AAS copy.

A
COLLECTION
OF THE
STATUTES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF
ENGLAND
IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO A RESOLVE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BY FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARIGNY, Esq.
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

NEWBERN:
FROM THE EDITOR'S PRESS.

1792.

C H A P. VIII.

Nothing shall be taken for Beuplauder.

ITEM, Whereas some of the realm have grievously complained, that they be grieved by Sheriffs, naming themselves the King's approvers, which take money by extortion for Beauplauder, the King will, that the Statute of Marlebridge shall be observed and kept in this point.

C H A P. XIV.

None shall commit Maintenance.

ITEM, Because the King desireth that common right be administered to all persons, as well poor as rich, he commandeth and defendeth, that none of his Counsellors, nor of his house, nor none other of his Ministers, nor no great man of the realm by himself, nor by other, by sending of letters, nor otherwise, nor none other in this land, great nor small, shall take upon them to maintain quarrels nor parties in the country, to the let and disturbance of the common law.

Statutes made at Northampton, tribus Septimanis Paschae, in the Second Year of the Reign of Edward the Third, and in the Year of our Lord 1328.

C H A P. I.

A Confirmation of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest.

[Unnecessary to be inserted.]

C H A P. III.

No Man shall come before the Justices, or go or ride armed.

ITEM, It is enacted, that no man great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the King's servants in his presence, and his Ministers in executing of the King's precepts, or of their office, and such as be in their company afflicting them, and also upon a cry made for arms to keep the peace, and the same in such places where such acts happen, be so hardy to come before the King's Justices, or other of the King's

Ministers doing their office with force and arms, nor bring no force in an affray of peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, markets, nor in the presence of the King's Justices, or other ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's Justices in their presence, Sheriffs and other ministers, in their bailiwicks, Lords of Franchises, and their bailiffs in the same, and Mayors and Bailiffs of cities and boroughs, within the same cities and boroughs, and borough-holders, constables and wardens of the peace within their wards shall have power to execute this act. And that the Justices assigned, at their coming down into the country, shall have power to enquire how such officers and lords have exercised their offices in this case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertain to their office.

C H A P. V.

The Manner how Writs shall be delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

ITEM where it was ordained by the statute of Westminster the second, that they which will deliver their writs to the Sheriff shall deliver them in the full county, or in the mere county, and that the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff shall thereupon make a bill: it is accorded and established, that at what time or place in the county a man doth deliver any writ to the Sheriff or to the Under-Sheriff, that they shall receive the same writs, and make a bill after the form contained in the same statute, without taking any thing therefore. And if they refuse to make a bill, others that be present shall set to their seals, and if the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do not return the said writs, they shall be punished after the form contained in the said statute. And also the Justices of Assize shall have power to enquire thereof at every man's complaint, and to award damages, as having respect to the delay, and to the loss and peril that might happen.

C H A P. VI.

Justices shall have Power to punish Breakers of the Peace.

ITEM, as to the keeping of the peace in time to come, it is ordained and enacted that the statutes made in time past, with the statute of Winchester, shall be observed and kept in every point: and where it is contained in the end of said statute of Winchester, that the Justices assigned shall have power to enquire of defaults, and to report to the King in his next parliament, and the King to remedy it, which no man hath yet seen, the same Justices shall have power to punish the offenders and disobeyers.

In the Year of our L O R D, 1795.

436

Criminal Offenders.

on said fence, till it comes to the land improved by *George Sumner*; then through said land nearly the same course, till it comes to the south-west corner of said *George Sumner's* home meadow, so called; then turning and running easterly in said meadow, as the ditch which forms the fence is made, till it comes to the south end of *Benjamin Hawes's* meadow; then in the line between said *Hawes's* meadow, and the land of *William Richards*; then in the line between said *Richards's* home lot, and the meadow lots, till it comes to *Cumming's* brook, so called; thence on said brook, till it comes to the line between *Stoughton* and *Sharon*; thence on said line till it comes to *Neponset river*; thence westerly on said river, till it comes to *Trapole brook*; thence on said brook, till it comes to the bounds first mentioned—shall be considered as one *Common and General Field*; and that the proprietors of said lands, their heirs and successors be, and they hereby are incorporated and invested with all the powers and privileges which the proprietors of Common and General Fields by Law are invested with.

[This Act passed January 22, 1795.]

C H A P. II.

An Act for repealing an Act, made and passed in the year of our Lord, one Thousand six Hundred and Ninety-two, entitled, "An Act for punishing Criminal Offenders," and for re-enacting certain Provisions therin.

Act repealed. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act be, and hereby is repealed, and made wholly null and void.

Justices of the Peace empowered. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, within the county for which he may be commissioned, may cause to be staid and arrested, all affrayers, rioters, disturbers, or breakers of the peace, and such as shall ride or go armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, or such others as may utter any menaces or threatening speeches, and upon view of such Justice, confession of the delinquent, or other legal conviction of any such offence, shall require of the offender to bind sureties for his keeping the Peace, and being of the good behaviour; and in want thereof, to commit him to prison until he shall comply with such requisition: And may further punish the breach of the Peace in any person that shall assault or strike another, by fine to the Commonwealth, not exceeding twenty shillings, and require sureties, as aforesaid, or bind the offender, to appear and answer for his offence, at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, as the nature or circumstances of the case may require.

[This Act passed January 29, 1795.]

C H A P.

1804. co unty, shall proceed against such offender, in the same manner as is heretofore prescribed for vagrants.

Keepers of certain gaming tables deemed vagrants. 1811, c. 112, s. 1, 2. **3. Be it enacted,** That all and every keeper or keepers, exhibitor or exhibitors, of either of the gaming tables commonly called A. B. C. or E. O. tables, or faro bank, or of any other gaming cloth table, or bank of the same, or like kind, under any denomination whatever, shall be deemed and treated as a vagrant, and moreover it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of the peace, by warrant under his hand, to order such gaming table or cloth to be seized and publicly burned or destroyed ; said warrant shall be directed to some one constable within the county, whose duty it shall be, forthwith to execute the same : *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to extend to billiard tables.

Penalty for harboring vagrants. April 1784, c. 34, s. 4. **4. Be it enacted,** That it shall not be lawful for any house keeper to harbor any idle person of the character aforesaid, for any longer time than is heretofore specified, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace of the county where the offence is committed.

Duty of the justices herein. Apr. 1784, c. 34. 1811, c. 112, s. 1, 2. **5. Be it enacted,** That it shall be the duty of each justice of the peace, on information being made on oath to him or them, that there is a person or persons of the aforesaid description, loitering in his or their county, then and in that case he or they shall issue his or their warrant against such person or persons agreeable to this act : *And provided*, he or they shall neglect or refuse so to do, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor in office, for which he or they shall be impeachable, and on conviction be removed from office.

Proceedings against persons going armed contrary to this act. **6. Be it enacted,** That if any person or persons shall publicly ride or go armed to the terror of the people, or privately carry any dirk, large knife, pistol or any other dangerous weapon, to the fear or terror of any person, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice, on his own view, or upon the information of any other person on oath, to bind such person or persons to their good behaviour, and if he or they fail to find securities, commit him or them to jail, and if such person or persons shall continue so to offend, he or they shall not only forfeit their recognizance, but be liable to an indictment, and be punished as for a breach of the peace, or riot at common law.

Felony to maim or disfigure any person, &c. Dec. 1754, ch. 15. 1807, ch. 73. **7. Be it enacted,** That if any person or persons shall unlawfully cut out or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit a nose, bite or cut off a nose, ear or lip, or cut off or disable any limb or member, or stab any person whatsoever, in doing so, to maim, wound or disfigure in any of the manners before mentioned, such person or persons so offending, their counsellors, aiders and abettors, knowing of, and privy to the offence, shall be and are hereby declared to be felons, and shall suffer as in case of felony : *Provided nevertheless*, he or they shall be entitled to benefit of clergy, and be further liable to an action of damages to the party injured.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

An Act describing the power of Justices of the Peace in Civil and Criminal Cases.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That it shall be within the power, and be the duty of every Justice of the Peace within his county, to punish by fine not exceeding five dollars, all assaults and batteries that are not of a high and aggravated nature, and to examine into all homicides, murders, treasons, and felonies done and committed in his county, and commit to prison all persons guilty, or suspected to be guilty of manslaughter, murder, treason or other capital offence; and to cause to be staid and arrested, all affrayers, rioters, disturbers or breakers of the peace, and such as shall ride or go armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this State, or such others as may utter any menaces or threatening speeches; and upon view of such Justice, confession of the delinquent, or other legal conviction of any such offence, shall require of the offender to find sureties to appear and answer for his offence, at the Supreme Judicial Court, or Circuit Court of Common Pleas, next to be held within or for the same county, at the discretion of the Justice, and as the nature or circumstances of the case may require; and for his keeping the peace, and being of the good behaviour, until the sitting of the Court he is to appear before; and to hold to bail all persons guilty or suspected to be guilty of lesser offences which are not cognizable by a Justice of the Peace; and require sureties for the good behaviour of dangerous and disorderly persons; and commit all such persons as shall refuse so to recognize, and find such surety or sureties as aforesaid; and take cognizance of, or examine into all other crimes, matters and offences, which by particular laws are put within his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all fines and forfeitures accruing for the breach of any bye-law, in any town within this State, may be prosecuted for, and recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the town or county where the offence shall be committed, by complaint or information, in the same way and manner other criminal offences are prosecuted before the Justices of the Peace within this State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person aggrieved at the sentence given against him, by any justice of the Peace, may appeal therefrom to the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be held within the same county, and shall, before his appeal is granted, recognize to the State in such reasonable sum, not less than twenty dollars, as the Justice shall order, with sufficient surety or sureties for his prosecuting his appeal; and shall be held to produce the copy of the whole process, and all writings filed before the Justice, at the Court appeal-

General jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and their duty in criminal cases, in arresting, trying, recognizing and committing offenders.

Breaches of the bye-laws of towns may be prosecuted before Justices of the Peace.

Persons aggrieved may appeal to the C. Court of Com. Pleas.

Must recognize with sureties, and produce copies of case at C. C. Com. Pleas.

~~Failing to prosecute his appeal, his default to be entered.~~

~~Court may order such case to be laid before Grand Jury, or arrest appellant, and affirm sentence, &c.~~

~~Justices may command assistance of sheriff, deputies and constables at riots, affrays, &c.~~

~~Justices may, on their own view, (in absence of sheriff, deputies or constables,) require any person to apprehend offenders.~~

~~Penalty for refusing to obey such Justice.~~

~~If the Justice be known or declared—plea of ignorance of his office not admissible.~~

~~Justices may grant subpoenas for witnesses in criminal cases:~~

~~But not on behalf of the State without consent of Attorney General, or County Attorney, except before himself.~~

~~Justices to account annually to State, County and Town Treasurers for all fines, &c.~~

~~Penalty for neglect.~~

ed to. And if he shall not there prosecute his appeal, and produce the copies as aforesaid, the Court shall order his default to be noted upon their record. And the said Court may order the same case to be laid before the Grand Jury, or may issue an attachment against the body of such appellant, and cause him thereby to be brought before them, and when he is so in Court, shall affirm the sentence of the Justice against him, with all additional costs.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That each Justice shall have authority to command the assistance of every Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, and all other persons present at any affray, riot, assault or battery, and may fine any person refusing such assistance, in a sum not exceeding six dollars; to be disposed of for the use of the town where the offence shall be committed; and levied by warrant of distress on the offender's goods and chattels, and for want thereof on his body.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace for the preservation thereof, or upon view of the breach thereof, or upon view of any other transgression of law, proper to his cognizance, done or committed by any person or persons whatever, shall have authority, (in the absence of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable,) to require any person or persons to apprehend and bring before him such offender or offenders. And every person so required, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the said Justice, shall be punished in the same manner as for refusing or neglecting to assist any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable in the execution of his office as aforesaid. And no person who shall refuse or neglect to obey such Justice, to whom he shall be known, or declare himself to be a Justice of the Peace, shall be admitted to plead excuse on any pretence of ignorance of his office.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That Justices of the Peace within their respective counties, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant subpoenas for witnesses in all criminal causes pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and before themselves or any other Justice: *Provided*, That no Justice of the Peace shall grant subpoenas for witnesses to appear in any Court, except before himself, to testify on behalf of the State, unless by the request of the Attorney General or County Attorney. And all Sheriffs, Constables and other officers are directed and empowered to serve any warrant issuing from a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Justices of the Peace shall account annually with the Treasurer of the State, the Treasurer of their respective counties, and the town Treasurer, as the case may be, for all fines by them received or imposed, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer of the State, the county or town Treasurer for the time being, to which the said fines may respectively belong.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all civil actions, where-
 in the debt or damage does not exceed twenty dollars, (and
 wherein the title of real estate is not in question, and special-
 ly pleaded by the defendant,) shall, and may be heard, tried,
 adjudged and determined by any Justice of the Peace within
 his county ; and the Justices are severally empowered to grant summons, capias and attachment, at the request of any person applying for the same, directed to some proper officer within the same county, empowered by law to execute the same. And such summons or capias and attachment shall be duly served by such officer, seven days at the least before the day therein set for trial, otherwise the party sued shall not be held to answer thereon ; and if after such process shall be duly served, the party sued, after being duly called, shall not appear to answer to the same suit, the charge against him in the declaration shall be taken to be true, and the Justice shall give judgment against him for such damages as he shall find the plaintiff to have sustained, with costs ; and if the person sued shall appear to defend the suit or oppose the same, the Justice shall award such damages as he shall find the plaintiff to have sustained : *Provided*, That no more damages than the sum of twenty dollars shall be awarded in any action originally brought or tried before a Justice of the Peace ; but if the plaintiff shall not support his action, shall fail to prosecute, or become nonsuit, the Justice shall award to the party sued, his reasonable costs, taxed as the law directs. And upon all judgments given by a Justice of the Peace in civil actions, he shall award execution thereon in form by law prescribed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the amount of the sum or several sums, specified, expressed or supposed to be demanded by the plaintiff in his declaration, shall not be considered as any objection against the Justice's jurisdiction, provided the ad damnum, or damage is not laid or stated to exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That any party aggrieved at the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, in a civil action, where both parties have appeared and plead, may appeal therefrom to the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be held within the same county ; and shall before his appeal is allowed, recognize with a surety or sureties, in such reasonable sum as the Justice shall order, not exceeding thirty dollars, to pay all intervening damages and costs, and to prosecute his appeal with effect ; and shall be held to produce a copy of the whole case, at the Court appealed to, and both parties shall be allowed to offer any evidence upon the trial at the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as if the cause had been originally commenced there. And no other appeal shall be had on such action after one trial at the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. And the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, when any person recognized as before men-

ward the action according to his reengagement--Plaintiff to have his damages.

Appellant failing to prosecute, on complaint judgment may be affirmed.

In action of trespass when defendant pleads title to real estate--mode of proceeding before Justice.

Appeal allowed in such cases from C. C. C.: Pleas to S. J. Court.

General issue may be plead in all actions before Justices and special matter given in evidence except where title to real estate is relied on by defendant.

Justices may grant subpoenas in all civil actions.

May adjourn their Courts by proclamation:

No Justice to be of counsel in any suit before himself.

tioned to bring forward an action of trespass, doth neglect to do it, upon complaint thereof made in writing by the plaintiff, shall give judgment for such sum in damages, as the plaintiff hath declared for, together with all reasonable costs which accrued both in the same Court and before the Justice. And the Circuit Court of Common Pleas shall, when any appellant thereto shall fail to prosecute his appeal, or if he shall neglect to produce a copy of the case, affirm the former judgment upon the appellee's complaint, and award such additional damages as shall have arisen in consequence of the said appeal, and cost.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That when an action of trespass shall be brought before any Justice of the Peace, and the defendant shall plead the general issue, he shall not be allowed to offer any evidence that may bring the title of real estate in question. And when the defendant in any such action shall plead the title of himself or any other person in justification, the Justice upon having such plea plead, shall order the defendant to recognize to the adverse party in a reasonable sum, with sufficient surety or sureties to enter the said action at the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be holden within the same county, and to prosecute the same in the same manner as upon an appeal from a Justice's judgment; and if such pleader shall refuse so to recognize, the Justice shall render judgment against him, in the same manner as if he had refused to make answer to the same suit. And either party in such cause, shall be allowed to appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as if the suit had been originally commenced there.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That in all civil actions triable before a Justice of the Peace, except such actions of trespass wherein the defendant means to avail himself, by pleading the title of himself or any other person under whom he claims in justification of the trespass or trespasses alleged to be committed on real estate; the defendant shall be entitled to all evidence, under the general issue, which by law he might avail himself of under any special plea in excuse or justification, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That each Justice of the Peace may grant subpoenas for witnesses in all civil actions and causes pending before the Supreme Judicial Court, Circuit Court of Common Pleas, Court of Sessions, and before him or any other Justices, and in all civil actions and causes pending before arbitrators or referees. And every Justice of the Peace shall have power by public proclamation to adjourn the trial of any action brought before him, from time to time, when equity may require it; but he shall not be of counsel to either party, or undertake to advise or assist any party in suit before him.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That when an executor or administrator shall be guilty of committing waste, whereby he is rendered unable to pay the judgment recovered before any Justice of the Peace, against the goods and estate of the deceased in his hands, out of the same, the Justice may proceed against the proper goods and estate of such executor or administrator, in the same manner as the Circuit Court of Common Pleas are empowered to do.

In case of
waste by exec-
utor or admin-
istrator, Justice
may proceed as
C. C. C. Pleas
may in such
cases.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That each Justice of the Peace shall keep a fair record of all his proceedings; and when any Justice of the Peace shall die before a judgment given by him is paid and satisfied, it shall be in the power of any Justice of the Peace in the same county to grant a scire facias upon the same judgment, to the party against whom such judgment was rendered up, for him to show cause if any he hath, why execution should not be issued against him. And although the costs and debt awarded by the deceased Justice when added together, shall amount to more than twenty dollars, it shall be no bar upon such scire facias, but judgment shall be given thereon for the whole debt and cost, together with the cost arising upon the scire facias. *Provided always,* That either party may appeal from the judgment as in other personal actions, where judgment is given by a Justice of the Peace. And every Justice of the Peace who shall have complaint made to him, that a judgment given by a Justice of the same county then deceased, remains unsatisfied, shall issue his summons to the person in whose possession the record of the same judgment is, directing him to bring and to produce to him the same record; and if such person shall contemptuously refuse to produce the same record, or shall refuse to be examined respecting the same, upon oath, the Justice may punish the contempt by imprisonment, until he shall produce the same, or until he submits to be examined as aforesaid; and when the Justice is possessed of such record, he shall transcribe the same upon his own book of records, before he shall issue his scire facias; and shall deliver the original back again to the person who shall have produced it, and a copy of such transcription, attested by the transcribing Justice, shall be allowed in evidence in all cases, where an authenticated copy of the original might be received.

Appeal allowed
to either party.

Justice to whom
complaint is
made in such
cases, may sum-
mon the person
possessing the
record to pro-
duce it.

Punishment for
refusal so to do.

Duty of the
Justice when
the record is
produced, to
transcribe it
into his own
records.

Copy of such
transcript to be
evidence.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That all Justices of the Peace before whom actions may be commenced under former commissions, and such commissions shall expire before judgment shall be rendered thereon, or judgment being rendered, the same remains in whole or in part unsatisfied, such Justices of the Peace who shall hereafter have their said commissions seasonably renewed, and being duly qualified agreeably to the Constitution of this State, to act under such commissions, be and they hereby are authorized and empowered to render judgment, and issue execution on all such ac-

Justices, whose
commissions
expire before
judgment or
intimation,
may proceed,
under a new
commission,
seasonably ob-
joined, to ren-
der judgment,
&c.

tions, commenced as aforesaid, in the same manner as if the commissions under which such actions may be commenced, were in full force.

[Approved March 15, 1821.]

— :oo: —

CHAPTER LXXVII.

An Act providing a speedy Method of recovering Debts, and for preventing unnecessary costs attending the same.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That every Justice of the Peace in this State shall have power within his county to take recognizances for the payment of debts of any person who shall come before him for that purpose: which recognition may be in substance as follows:

Know all men, that I, A. B. of _____, in the County of _____, do owe unto C. D. of _____, the sum of _____, to be paid to the said C. D. on the _____ day of _____; and if I shall fail of the payment of the debt aforesaid, by the time aforesaid, I will and grant that the said debt shall be levied of my goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and in want thereof of my body. Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____. Witness, my hand and seal _____ A. B.

*ss. Acknowledged the day and year last abovesaid.
Before E. F. Justice of the Peace.*

To be recorded by the Justice. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace taking any such recognizance, shall immediately record the same at large in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and after the same is recorded, may deliver it to the Conusec; and upon the Conusee's lodging the same with the said Justice, at any time within three years from the time when the same is payable, and requesting a writ of execution, it shall be the duty of such Justice to issue a writ of execution thereon for such sum as shall appear to be due on the same; which writ of execution shall be in substance as follows:

State of Maine.

(SEAL.) To the Sheriff of the County of _____, or his deputy, or either of the Constables of the town of _____, in said County, Greeting.

Because A. B. of _____, in the County of _____, on the day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____ before E. F. Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County of _____, acknowledged that he was indebted to C. D. of _____, in the county of _____ in the sum of _____ which he ought to have paid on the _____ day of _____, and _____ remains unpaid as it is said

: We command you therefore, that of the goods, chattels or real estate of the said A. B. within your precinct, you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said C. D. at the value

TITLE FIFTEENTH.

Of Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 97. General powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices in criminal cases.

- 98. Jurisdiction in bastardy cases.
- 99. Justices' jurisdiction in civil cases of debt.
- 100. Justices' jurisdiction in trespass cases.
- 101. Justices' jurisdiction in cases of forcible entry and detainer; and of holding over.

CHAPTER 97.

GENERAL POWERS, DUTIES AND JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>SEC. 1. Number in the several counties. 2. Power to issue process. 3. To keep records. Adjournments. 4. To issue subpoenas. 5. To administer oaths. 6. To punish contempts. 7. To arrest without warrant. To commit or bind to appear. Form of commitment. Form of binding to KEEP THE PEACE. 8. Power to punish assaults and batteries. Form of binding to ANSWER CHARGE. Binding witnesses to appear. 9. To permit parties to settle cases of assault and battery. 10. Not to receive fine or costs. To put it in charge of a constable. 11. To certify fines to the auditor. Penalty. 12. Power to BIND OVER FOR THREATS. 13. To cause arrests of peace breakers, &c., &c. 14. To fine drunkards and swearers. 15. To punish those who resist authority. 16. Mode of proceeding in criminal cases. 17. After arrest. 18. The examination. 19. The commitment or binding to appear. Binding witnesses. 20. To deliver recognizances to clerk of the peace. Fee.</p> | <p>SEC. 21. To indorse the names of witnesses. 22. To arrest persons complained against. 23. Warrant may be executed in any county. 24. Bail for appearance; how taken; by whom. Commitment in default of bail. 25. How discharged from prison on bail. 26. Capital cases; when bail may be taken. 27. Bail in other cases; how determined. 28. How taken by sheriff. &c. 29. SEARCH WARRANTS, when and how to be issued. Complaint must be in writing. Warrant; how directed. When it may be executed at night. 30. Power of justice to try certain offences by slaves. 31. Power of two justices to try slaves. Order on master to pay restitution, &c. Service of notice on master; verification. 32. Power to punish Sabbath breaking. 33. Duty of representatives of a deceased justice to deliver records; penalty. 34. Duty of justice to give transcripts, copies, &c.; penalty. Originals may be required by the court. 35. Duty to attend elections; penalty.</p> |
|---|---|

Number.

2003
Number.

SEC. 1. The number of justices of the peace now allowed by the constitution and laws, shall, two-thirds of each house of the legislature concurring, continue to be in the several counties, as follows: in New Castle county twenty, of whom one shall reside in Red Lion hundred, within one mile of Delaware City, one in the town of St. Georges, and one in Christiana hundred; in Kent county eighteen; and in Sussex county twenty, one of whom shall reside within two miles of Cannon's Ferry.

New Cas-
tle.

Kent.
Sussex.

2004
May issue
process.
Forms.

General powers and duties.

SEC. 2. Justices of the peace may issue all writs, warrants and process proper to carry into effect the powers granted to them; and when no form is prescribed by statute, they shall frame one in con-

formity with the law, in substance; and, when substantially right, such process shall not be invalid for any defect in form. All sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, coroners and constables are required duly to serve all legal writs, warrants and process to them directed by any justice of the peace.

SEC. 3. Each justice of the peace shall keep a record of all his judicial proceedings in criminal as well as civil cases. 2005
Records.

He shall have power to adjourn cases on trial before him, taking security for the appearance of the party complained against. 2006
Adjournments.

SEC. 4. He may issue summonses for witnesses in all cases pending before himself, and in all civil cases pending before any magistrates, referees, arbitrators, or other persons authorized to examine witnesses. 2007
Subpoenas.

SEC. 5. He may administer oaths in all cases where an oath is required by law. 2008
Oaths.

SEC. 6. Every justice of the peace may punish such disorderly conduct as shall interrupt any judicial proceedings before him, or before referees appointed by him, or which shall be a contempt of his authority, by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the county not exceeding ten days. 2009
Power to punish contempts.

SEC. 7. Every justice of the peace may, as a conservator of the peace, upon view of any affray, riot, assault, or battery, within his county, without any warrant in writing command the assistance of any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, coroner, or constable, and of all other persons present, for suppressing the same, and arresting all who are concerned therein, and may commit or bind them to surety of the peace and for their appearance at the proper court. 2010
Power to arrest without warrant.

A commitment may be in this form:—

— County, ss. The State of Delaware: To A. B., constable, and to the keeper of the jail of said county: this is to command you the said constable forthwith to convey and deliver into the custody of the keeper of said jail the body of C. D. charged, before E. F. a justice of the peace for said county, on oath by G. H. with (here state the offence), and you the said keeper of the jail are hereby required to receive the said C. D. into your custody in said jail, and him there safely keep until he be thence delivered by due course of law.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand and seal this — day of —
{ ~ } A. D., 18—. J. P.

Binding to keep the peace and for appearance at court may be in this form:

— County, ss. State of Delaware. BE IT REMEMBERED, that C. D., of — hundred, and R. S. and T. W., of — hundred, in said county, personally appeared before E. F., a justice of the peace for said county, and acknowledged to owe the State of Delaware the sum of — dollars, to be levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, for the use of the said State: UPON CONDITION, that if the above bound C. D. be and appear before the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, to be held

2012
Binding to
KEEP THE
PEACE.

at ——, for the county aforesaid, there to answer such matters as shall be objected against him by G. H., and shall in the mean time keep the peace and be of good behavior towards all the people of this State, and especially towards the said G. H., and shall not depart the court without leave thereof, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to be in full force and virtue.

Taken, signed and acknowledged before E. F., a justice of the peace for said county, the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—.

2013
Power to
punish as-
saults and
batteries.

SEC. 8. Every justice of the peace may punish by fine, not exceeding ten dollars, all assaults and batteries, and other breaches of the peace punishable by any law of the State, when the offence is not of a high or aggravated nature: *provided*, that the defendant shall, in writing, submit to his decision: *and provided also*, that after hearing, he shall consider that the case ought not to be submitted to a higher jurisdiction; otherwise he shall commit, or bind, the defendant for his appearance at the proper court to answer the charge, and shall also bind the witnesses for their appearance and may require surety of them, if necessary. He may also punish, by such fine, any offence against an authorized ordinance of a city, or town.

2014
Binding to
ANSWER
CHARGE.

Binding for appearance to answer may be thus:—

—— county, ss. The State of Delaware. BE IT REMEMBERED, that C. D., of —— hundred, and R. S. and T. W., of —— hundred, in said county, personally appeared before E. F., a justice of the peace for said county, and acknowledged to owe the State of Delaware the sum of —— dollars, to be levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively for the use of the said State: UPON CONDITION, that if the above bound C. D., be and appear before the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, to be held at ——, for the county aforesaid, there to answer such matters and things as shall be objected against him, and particularly touching a charge (here state the offence charged) said to have been committed by the said C. D., at —— hundred, in said county, on the —— day of ——, and shall not depart the court without leave thereof; then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to be in full force and virtue.

Taken, signed and acknowledged before E. F., a justice of the peace for said county, the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—.

2015
Binding a
witness to
appear.

Binding a witness for appearance may be in the same form, substituting for the words "there to answer such matters," &c., down to "and shall not depart the court," the words "as a witness for the State." A recognizance, when taken by a justice of the peace, or a judge out of court, shall be signed by the parties bound.

2016
Parties may
settle as-
saults and
batteries.

SEC. 9. In every case of assault and battery the justice may permit the parties to settle the matter; and either discontinue the proceedings or annul any recognizance, on payment of costs.

2017
Not to re-
ceive fines.

SEC. 10. He shall, in no case, receive a fine, or costs, imposed by him; but upon imposing any fine, he shall charge a constable present with the defendant, and enter the constable's name on his docket,

and if the fine and costs be not paid, the constable shall convey said defendant to jail, for which a copy of the judgment shall be a sufficient warrant.

SEC. 11. Every justice of the peace shall transmit to the auditor of accounts, by mail, on the first Tuesday of April and October in each year, a duly certified list of the cases in which any fine, or forfeiture, has been imposed by him before that time; stating the party, the fine, and the name and place of residence of the constable chargeable. Any neglect of this duty shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the court shall, on conviction of such justice, transmit a copy of the record to the general assembly.

2018
To certify
fines to au-
ditor.

SEC. 12. Whoever shall threaten to kill, or wound, another, or to injure him in person, or estate, shall, on proof of such threats, before a justice of the peace, either by the oath of the party threatened, or otherwise, and on affidavit, by the said party, that he believes, from such threatening, he is in danger to be hurt in body, or estate, be bound to surety of the peace, and for his appearance at the next Court of General Sessions for the county.

2019
Power to
bind over
for THREATS

SEC. 13. Any justice of the peace may also cause to be arrested and bind to surety of the peace all affrayers, rioters, breakers and disturbers of the peace, and all who go armed offensively to the terror of the people, or are otherwise disorderly and dangerous.

2020
To cause ar-
rests.

SEC. 14. He may also cause to be arrested any drunken person, or any person who, in his hearing, shall profanely swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Spirit; and such person, being thereof convicted by view of the justice, or other proof, shall be fined by him fifty cents for every such profane oath, and fifty cents for every such offence of being drunk.

2021
Drunkards ;
swearers.

SEC. 15. If any person, arrested by warrant, or order, of any court of justice, magistrate, or justice of the peace, shall use abusive, railing, or threatening speeches against such court, magistrate, or justice, or shall resist, or assault, any person executing, or aiding in the execution of any such warrant, or order, he shall be fined by such court, magistrate, or justice, any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

2022
To punish
those who
resist au-
thority.

SEC. 16. When complaint is made in due form to a justice, alleging that an offence has been committed, the justice shall carefully examine the complainant on oath, or affirmation, and if he considers there is probable ground for the accusation, he shall issue his warrant.

2023
Proceed-
ings in cri-
minal cases;
complaint.

A warrant of arrest may be in this form:

2024
Warrant of
arrest.

— County, ss. The State of Delaware,
To any constable of said county, greeting:

Whereas G. H. of —— hath upon oath (or affirmation) before me, a justice of the peace of said county declared that on the — day of — at — (state the offence charged) and that he hath just cause to suspect and doth suspect C. D. of — hundred, of committing the said offence: You are therefore hereby commanded to take the said

C. D. and bring him before me, or some other justice of the peace of the county, forthwith, to answer said charge.

{
L. S.
} Witness the hand and seal of the said justice, the ——
{
~~ } day of —— A. D. 18—.

²⁰²⁵
How directed.
In case of emergency, the warrant may be directed to the sheriff, or coroner, or to any person the justice may name.

²⁰²⁶
Proceeding on arrest.
SEC. 17. Upon the arrest of any person so charged, the justice, before whom he is brought in the county where the offence was committed, shall try the case so far as to determine whether the defendant ought to be discharged, or bound for his appearance at court, or held to answer finally before the justice; in which last case, the justice shall proceed to hear fully and to determine the case. But if the matter be not properly cognizable before the justice for final decision, he shall commit, or bind the party for his appearance at the court having cognizance of the case.

²⁰²⁷
Examination.
Voluntary declarations.
SEC. 18. He shall examine the party accused, taking his voluntary declarations, without threats, or promises, and shall also examine the witnesses in the presence of the accused.

²⁰²⁸
In felonies to be in writing.
If the offence is a felony, he shall reduce the examination of the accused to writing, and read it to him, and offer it for his signature. The justice shall sign it.

²⁰²⁹
Testimony in writing.
He shall also reduce to writing the testimony of each witness, if material, read it to him in the presence of the accused, sign it, and require the witness to sign it. In case of the death of the witness, it shall be evidence on the trial.

²⁰³⁰
Commitment; or binding to appear.
SEC. 19. If he considers there is probable ground for the accusation, he shall, in case of a capital crime, commit the accused for trial, and in any other case bind him, with sufficient surety, for his appearance at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery for the county where the offence is alleged to have been committed; and, if he do not give such surety, shall commit him for trial. But when the accused is carried before a justice in another county than that wherein the warrant was issued, he shall be held to surety for his appearance, of course.

²⁰³¹
Binding the witnesses.
He shall also bind material witnesses for their appearance, without surety, unless he believes the witness will not appear, and that the loss of his testimony ought not to be risked; in which case, he may require surety and may commit the witness if it be not given.

²⁰³²
[2014, &c.]
Such binding of the accused, and of the witnesses, shall be by recognition, as provided in section 8.

²⁰³³
To deliver recognizances, &c.
SEC. 20. Each justice of the peace shall deliver every recognition, examination and deposition, by him taken, touching any offence, to the clerk of the peace of his county ten days before the next Court of General Sessions, if the court do not sit sooner; and if so, then at the session of the court. For this service, he shall receive one dollar from the county if the service be rendered ten days before the court.

²⁰³⁴
Names of witnesses to be indorsed.
SEC. 21. He shall indorse on the recognition the names of the material witnesses, and the clerk shall issue subpoenas for their ap-

pearance on the first day of the court, or otherwise as the attorney general may direct.

SEC. 22. Every justice shall cause to be arrested, on proper complaint, all persons found within his county charged with any offence; and all persons who, after committing any offence in such county, shall escape out of the same.

SEC. 23. A warrant of arrest, issued by a justice in one county, may be executed in any county of the State; and the constable, or officer, having it in hand, may command aid as in his own county; but he shall, upon request, carry the defendant before some justice of the county, where he is arrested, to be bailed, if he offer sufficient bail and the offence is bailable; otherwise he shall convey him from the county in execution of his warrant.

SEC. 24. In criminal cases, bail for the appearance of the accused, except when taken by the sheriff, or officer to whom process is directed, and security for the appearance of a witness, shall be given by recognizance. Each judge of the Superior Court, and every justice of the peace shall have authority to take such recognizance; and when so taken out of court, the recognizance shall be signed by the recognizors. When a person is committed for want of bail, or security, the sum required shall be set down on the commitment.

SEC. 25. A person, so committed, shall be discharged upon giving sufficient bail, or security; and any judge, or justice, may require such person to be brought before him for that purpose.

SEC. 26. A capital offence shall not be bailable; but the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, when in session, or any judge thereof in vacation, may admit to bail a person accused of such offence before indictment found, if, upon full inquiry, it appears that there is good ground to doubt the truth of the accusation. On such inquiry, the justice, or officer who committed the accused, shall be summoned, and care shall be taken to hear the proper witnesses.

SEC. 27. When a person arrested by virtue of process issued upon an indictment, or presentment, except for a capital crime, and except process returnable forthwith, offers sufficient bail, it shall be taken, and the person discharged. The court awarding the process, or any judge thereof, or the attorney general, may determine the sum in which bail shall be taken, and set it down on the process; or if no sum be so determined, the officer issuing the process shall set down what sum he deems reasonable for bail.

SEC. 28. Bail shall be taken by the sheriff, or officer to whom the process is directed, by a joint and several bond executed, by the accused and his bail, to the State, in the sum set down for bail upon the process, with condition, in substance, that if the accused shall appear in the court, mentioned in the process, at the place and time of the return thereof, to answer as expressed therein, and shall not depart the court without leave, the said bond shall be void. Bond so taken, shall be returned with the process, and, if default be made, it shall be recorded thereon in the same manner as in the case of a recognizance.

2035
Duty to ar-
rest persons
complained
against.

2036
Warrant,
where exe-
cuted.

2037
Bail for ap-
pearance,
how taken.

By whom.
Commit-
ment.

2038
How dis-
charged.

2039
Capital
cases.

When bail
may be
taken.

2040
Bail in other
cases.

How deter-
mined

2041
How taken
by sheriff.

²⁰⁴²
Search war-
rants, when
and how to
be issued.

SEC. 29. Any justice of the peace, or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, may, within the limits of his jurisdiction, issue his warrant to search any house, or place, for property stolen, or concealed, or for forged, or counterfeited coins, bank bills, or other writings, or for any instrument, or materials, for making the same, and in other cases and for persons when such search is authorized by law, in the manner prescribed by this section and not otherwise, namely:

²⁰⁴³
Complaint
in writing.

The application, or complaint, shall be in writing, signed by the complainant and verified by his oath, or affirmation. It shall designate the house, or place, to be searched, and the owner, or occupant thereof (if any), and shall describe the things, or persons sought, as particularly as may be, and shall substantially allege the offence committed by, or in relation to such person, or thing, or the cause for which said search is made, and that the complainant has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect that the same is concealed in the house, or place, designated.

²⁰⁴⁴
How direct-
ed.

The warrant may be directed to any proper officer, or to any other person by name, for service; it shall recite the essential facts alleged in the complaint, and may be made returnable before the magistrate, or justice, issuing it, or before any other magistrate, or justice, before whom it shall also direct to be brought the person, or thing, searched for, if found, and the person in whose custody, or possession, the same may be found, to be dealt with according to law.

²⁰⁴⁵
When it
may be exe-
cuted at
night.

A search warrant shall not authorize the person executing it to search any dwelling-house in the night time, unless the magistrate, or justice, shall be satisfied that it is necessary in order to prevent the escape, or removal, of the person, or things, to be searched for; and then the authority shall be expressly given in the warrant.

²⁰⁴⁶
Power to try
offences by
SLAVES.

SEC. 30. Justices of the peace shall severally have jurisdiction to try and punish any slave who shall join, or be wilfully present at any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, or who shall commit an assault and battery on any person, or who shall, without the special permission of his master, go armed with any dangerous weapon. In every case of conviction under this section, the justice shall give judgment against the master for the costs of the prosecution, and may issue execution thereon as upon a judgment for debt.

²⁰⁴⁷
Power of
two justices
to try offen-
ces by
SLAVES.

SEC. 31. Any two justices of the peace for the county shall have jurisdiction to try and punish any slave for the offence of stealing, taking and carrying away any goods, chattels effects, bank note, money, bill, promissory note, check, order, bond, or written contract for the payment of money, or delivery of goods, or of receiving, or concealing, any such stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or taken by robbery.

²⁰⁴⁸
Order on
master to
pay costs,
&c.

The justices, on conviction of such slave, shall assess the value of the property, so stolen or concealed, unless it shall have been restored, and tax the costs; and shall make an order that the master pay the same, and shall commit the slave until payment, or sale, as provided in chapter 80.

They shall indorse on any process for the arrest of a slave under this section, an order that the constable shall serve a copy of such process on the master as provided in respect to an original summons. [2049] Service on master. [2066]

The trial shall not proceed, without the appearance of the master, until the return of the service of such copy is duly verified. [2050] To be verified.

SEC. 32. Justices of the peace shall severally have jurisdiction of the several offences mentioned in section 4, of chapter 131, being [2902, &c.] violations of the Sabbath day; and may proceed therein upon their own view, or on other competent evidence. [2051]

SEC. 33. Upon the death of a justice, or expiration of his term of office, and the appointment of another, it shall be the duty of such justice, or his executors, or administrators, to deliver all his dockets and records, within three months, to his successor in office, if appointed within that time; and if not, then with one of the nearest justices of the same county. The neglect of this duty shall be a misdemeanor punishable by fine of fifty dollars; and the Superior Court may name the justice to whom the delivery shall be made, and enforce an order for such delivery by fine and imprisonment. [2052] Duty of executors of a justice in respect to his records. [Penalty.]

SEC. 34. It is the duty of a justice of the peace, upon request and payment, or tender, of the legal fee, to make and certify, under his hand and seal, a true transcript of all the docket entries in any cause before him, or upon any record in his possession, or if specially required, a full and true copy of all the records, entries, process and papers in or touching such cause; and such transcript, or copy, shall be received in evidence in any court. [2053] Duty of justice to give TRANSCRIPT. Or full copies.

Upon an appeal, a transcript shall be sufficient, unless a full copy be specially requested. Upon a certiorari, the justice shall make a full copy of the entire record and proceedings. [2054] On appeals. On certiorari.

If any justice of the peace shall, upon such request and payment, or tender, of the lawful fees, refuse or neglect to perform the duty above required, or shall falsely certify any such transcript, or full copy, or shall use any fraud, falsehood, or deceit, in making the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be liable to the party aggrieved in double damages. [2055] Penalties.

The Superior Court may, in a proper case, supported by affidavit, require the production of the original record. [2056] Originals may be required.

SEC. 35. Every justice of the peace shall attend, at the place of election in his hundred, on the day of every general election, or special election, from the opening to the closing of the poll, and shall take care that the peace shall be kept, and that the election shall not be interrupted, or disturbed. [2057] Duty to attend elections.

If any justice shall refuse, or wilfully neglect, to perform this duty, or to obey the lawful commands of the inspector of such election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined one hundred dollars. [2058] Penalty.

Challenges.

SEC. 9. That in the trial of all causes under the provisions of this act, each party shall have the right to challenge peremptorily three jurors and no more.

Panel how completed.

SEC. 10. When, from any cause whatever, the panel shall not be completed, or the jurors are not present, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, by order of the court, to complete said panel by summoning such members.

SEC. 11. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[Translation.]

An Act prohibiting the carrying of Weapons, concealed or otherwise.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico :

Carrying weapons prohibited.

SECTION 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed weapons on their persons, of any class of pistols whatever, bowie knife (cuchillo de cinto), Arkansas toothpick, Spanish dagger, slung-shot, or any other deadly weapon, of whatever class or description they may be, no matter by what name they may be known or called, under the penalties and punishment which shall hereinafter be described.

First conviction fine.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted : That if any person shall carry about his person, either concealed or otherwise, any deadly weapon of the class and description mentioned in the preceding section, the person or persons who shall so offend, on conviction, which shall be by indictment in the district court, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court trying the cause, on the first conviction under this act ; and for the second conviction, the party convicted shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than three months, nor for more than one year, also at the discretion of the court trying the cause.

Second conviction. Imprisonment.

son dispuestos ántes. En los condados de San Miguel, Rio Arriba, y Bernalillo, el primer lunes de Marzo y Setiembre, y continuará una semana si los negocios no están dispuestos ántes. En los condados de Santa Ana, Socorro, y Doña Ana, el primer lunes de Mayo, Setiembre y Noviembre, y continuará una semana si los negocios no están dispuestos ántes.

Sec. 9. Que en el juicio de todas las causas bajo las provisiones de este acto, cada una de las partes tendrán derecho de desechar perentoriamente tres jurados y no mas. Recuras.

Sec. 10. Cuando, por cualquiera causa que sea, un jurado no está completo, ó no están presentes, será el deber del alguacil mayor, por órden de la corte, de llenar dicho jurado citando tales miembros. Lista, como se completa.

Sec. 11. Que todas las leyes, ó partes de leyes, en conflicto [con esto,] son por este abrogadas, y este acto tendrá efecto desde y despues de su pasaje.

Aprobado Febrero 2 de 1860.

Un Acto prohibiendo el porte de Armas ocultas ó de otra manera.

Decrétese por la Asamblea Legislativa del Territorio de Nuevo Méjico:

SECCION 1^a. Que desde y despues del pasaje de este acto no será legal para que ninguna persona porte armas sobre sus personas, ninguna pistola de cualesquiera clase que sea, ni bowie knife (cuchillo de cinto) Arkansas toothpick, daga española, huracana, ó cualesquiera otra arma mortífera de cualesquiera clase ó descripción que sea, no importa el nombre que tuviere con que fuere conocida ó llamada, bajo las penas y castigos que sean en este acto despues descritas. Porte de armas prohibido.

Sec. 2. Decrétese ademas: Que si cualesquiera persona portare sobre su persona, ya sea oculta ó de otra manera, cualesquiera arma mortífera de la clase y descripción mencionada en la sección anterior, la persona ó personas que así ofendan, sobre convicción, la cual será por querella legal en la corte de distrito, será multada en cualesquiera suma que no baje de cincuenta pesos, ni pase de cien pesos, á la discreción de la corte. Primera convicción, multa.

Penalty for discharging or drawing weapons.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted: That if any person shall discharge or draw any deadly weapon, of the class or description set forth in the first section of this act, in any baile or fandango, or in any other public assembly whatever, the person who shall so offend, on conviction thereof, which shall be by indictment in the district court, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred, at the discretion of the court trying the cause, or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not less than three months nor more than one year.

Penalty for cutting or wounding in assemblies.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted: That if any person in any baile or fandango, or in any public assembly of whatever class or description it may be, shall fire off or discharge any firearm of the class mentioned in the first section of this act, or shall cut or wound any person with any description of deadly weapon mentioned in the first section of this act, in any baile or fandango, or in any other public assembly, and any death shall result from said cut or wound so given, the person who shall so wound or cut, on conviction, shall be considered guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall suffer the penalty of death in the said first degree.

In case of death, to be deemed murder

Duty of sheriffs and constables to arrest.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted: That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, their deputies, or constables, to arrest and take all persons who shall be found with deadly weapons of the class and description mentioned in the first section of this act, and present them to some justice of the peace, or other authority, to be examined; and it shall also be the duty of the judges of the district courts to cause, at the first term to be held in each county, the sheriffs and their deputies to take an oath that they will truly and faithfully comply with the provisions of this act, and that they will arrest at all times every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act.

Sheriffs and constables to take oath.

Officers excused.

Travellers excused.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted: That none of the provisions of this act shall be applied to the sheriffs, their deputies, or constables, in the execution of any process of the courts, or to conductors of the mail, or to persons when actually on trips from one town to another in this Territory; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to permit the conductors of mails, or travellers, to carry any deadly weapons, as mentioned

que conozca la causa en la primera conviccion bajo esta ley ; y por la segunda conviccion, la parte convicta será encarcelada en la cárcel del condado por un término que no baje de tres meses ni pase de un año, tambien á la discrecion de la corte que conozca en la causa.

Segunda conviccion, encarcelamiento.

SEC. 3. Decrétese ademas : Que si cualesquiera persona disparare ó sacare cualquier arma mortifera, de la clase ó descripcion citada en la primera seccion de este acto, en cualesquiera baile ó fandango, ó en cualesquiera otra reunion pública, de la clase que sea, la persona que así ofenda, sobre conviccion de lo mismo, la causa será por querella legal en la corte de distrito, será multada en una suma que no baje de cien pesos, ni pase de trescientos, á la discrecion de la corte que conozca en la causa, ó será encarcelada en la cárcel del condado por un término que no baje de tres meses, ni pase de un año.

Disparando armas, pena de.

SEC. 4. Decrétese ademas : Que si cualesquiera persona en algun baile ó fandango, ó en otra concurrencia pública de la clase y descripcion que sea, disparare ó descargare alguna arma de fuego de la clase mencionada en la seccion primera de este acto, ó que cortare ó hiriere á alguna persona con cualesquiera descripcion de armas mortiferas mencionadas en la primera seccion de este acto, en algun baile ó fandango, ó otra concurrencia pública, y resultare alguna muerte de la tal herida ó cortada así dada, la persona que así hiriere ó cortare, sobre conviccion, será considerada culpada de muerte en el primer grado, y sufrirá la pena de muerte en dicho primer grado.

Hiriendo en reuniones públicas, pena de.

SEC. 5. Decrétese ademas : Que será el deber de los alguaciles mayores, sus diputados, ó condestables, de arrestar y tomar toda persona que sea hallada con armas mortiferas, de la clase y descripcion mencionadas en la primera seccion de este acto, y presentar lasá algun juez de paz, ó otra autoridad, para su examinacion ; y tambien será el deber de los jueces de distrito de causar, en la primera corte que sea tenida en cada condado, que los alguaciles mayores y sus diputados presten juramento que ellos bien y fielmente cumplirán con las provisiones de este acto, y arrestarán en todo tiempo á todas las personas que violaren cualesquiera de las provisiones de este acto.

Muerte en primer grado.

Deberes de los alguaciles, y ofensores de dar fianzas.

SEC. 6. Decrétese ademas : Que ninguno de los provisos de este acto serán aplicables al alguacil mayor, sus diputados, ó

Viajeros, &c., exceptuados.

in the first section of this act, on their persons, after they shall have arrived at the town or settlement.

Judges to give
this act in
charge.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted : That it shall be the duty of the several judges of the district court to give this act specially in their charges to the grand juries at each term of the court ; and further, it shall be the duty of the grand juries, at each term of the court, to make a special report whether there has been any violation of the provisions of this act in their counties since the last term of the court.

Repealing
clause.

SEC. 8. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

To be publish-
ed.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico be required to have this law published in the Santa Fé Gazette, as soon as possible, for six successive weeks, for the information of the people.

[Translation.]

An Act regulating Mercantile Copartnerships.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico :

Who may en-
ter into.

SECTION 1. That any two or more persons in this Territory may, and when they shall think proper, bind themselves mutually, for a certain time and under certain conditions, to do and follow at the same time various negotiations on their own common account and risk, or at that of each one of the partners respectively, as well in the losses as in the profits that may arise from said copartnership.

Good faith to
be observed.

SEC. 2. The copartners or associates shall act in good faith, placing punctually in the concern the capital or services as stipulated, under the penalty of indemnifying the others for the damages which may arise..

Articles what
to contain and
before whom
made.

SEC. 3. The contract of copartnership should be made before any court of record, or the clerk thereof, of the several counties by means of an indenture, authorized by any court of record or the clerk thereof, which shall contain the chris-

ny persons as they shall think fit, not exceeding seven, to make orders from time to time, such as may be suitable and beneficial for every town, village, hamlet, or neighbourhood, for preventing all harms by swine, in town, meadows, pastures and gardens, in any respect, and to impose penalties according to their best discretions.

Chap. VIII.

An Act appointing some new Commissioners of the Highways.

WHEREAS there was an act made in the year 1682, for the county of Monmouth, to enable Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, to lay out highways, passages, ferry's, and making bridges and such like; there being three of those persons disenabled for the true performance of the said services, *be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, Council and Deputies now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that John Frogmerton, John Sloame, and Nicholas Brown, in the stead and room of Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, be made capable and hereby invested with the same power to all intents and purposes in the said premises, as the aforesaid Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, were by the said acts.

Chap. IX.

An Act against wearing Swords, &c.

WHEREAS there hath been great complaint by the inhabitants of this Province, that several persons wearing swords, daggers, pistols, dirks, stilladoes, skeines, or any other unusual or unlawful weapons, by reason of which several persons in this Province, receive great abuses, and put in great fear and quarrels, and challenges made, to the great abuse of the inhabitants of this Province. *Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, and Council, and Deputies now met in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that no person or persons within this Province, presume to send any challenge in writing, by word of mouth,

or message, to any person to fight, upon pain of being imprisoned during the space of six months, without bail or mainprize, and forfeit ten pounds: and whosoever shall except of such challenge, and not discover the same to the Governor, or some publick officer of the peace, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds: the one moiety of the said forfeiture to be paid unto the Treasurer for the time being, for the public use of the Province, and the other moiety to such person or persons as shall discover the same, and make proof thereof in any court of record within this Province, to be recovered by the usual action of debt, in any of the said courts. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons after publication hereof, shall presume privately to wear any pocket pistol, skeines, stilladers, daggers or dirks, or other unusual or unlawful weapons within this Province, upon penalty for the first offence five pounds, and to be committed by any justice of the peace, his warrant before whom proof thereof shall be made, who is hereby authorized to enquire of and proceed in the same, and keep in custody till he hath paid the said five pounds, one half to the public treasury for the use of this Province, and the other half to the informer: And if such person shall again offend against this law, he shall be in like manner committed upon proof thereof before any justice of the peace to the common gaol, there to remain till the next sessions, and upon conviction thereof by verdict of twelve men, shall receive judgment to be in prison six month, and pay ten pounds for the use aforesaid. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no planter shall ride or go armed with sword, pistol, or dagger, upon the penalty of five pounds, to be levied as aforesaid, excepting all officers, civil and military, and soldiers while in actual service, as also all strangers, travelling upon their lawful occasions thro' this Province, behaving themselves peaceably.

or when the amount or value thereof does not exceed twenty dollars, the same may be prosecuted for by complaint before a police court or a justice of the peace, who shall have jurisdiction thereof, concurrently with the court of common pleas and the municipal court.

Benefit of clergy and petit treason abolished.
1784, 56 & 69.

SECT. 15. The plea of benefit of clergy, and the distinction between murder and petit treason, are abolished, and the last named offence shall be prosecuted and punished as murder.

TITLE II.

Of proceedings in criminal cases.

- CHAPTER 134. Of proceedings to prevent the commission of crimes.
- CHAPTER 135. Of the arrest and examination of offenders, commitment for trial, and taking bail.
- CHAPTER 136. Of indictments and proceedings before trial.
- CHAPTER 137. Of trials in criminal cases.
- CHAPTER 138. Of appeals, new trials, and exceptions, in criminal cases.
- CHAPTER 139. Of judgments in criminal cases, and the execution thereof.
- CHAPTER 140. Of coroners inquests.
- CHAPTER 141. Of the taxation, allowance and payment of costs in criminal prosecutions.
- CHAPTER 142. General provisions concerning proceedings in criminal cases.

CHAPTER 134.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

| SECTION | SECTION |
|--|---|
| 1. Officers, authorized to keep the peace. | 13. Persons committed for not recognizing, how discharged. |
| 2. Complaint, how made. | 14. Recognizances to be transmitted to the court. |
| 3. Arrest. | 15. " when to be required, on view of the court or magistrate. |
| 4. Trial—Recognizance to keep the peace. | 16. Persons who go armed, may be required to find sureties for the peace, &c. |
| 5. Party, when to be discharged. | 17. Court may remit part of penalty forfeited. |
| 6. Refusing to recognize, to be committed. | 18. Surety may surrender his principal, who may recognize anew. |
| 7. Complainant, when to pay costs. | |
| 8. Payment of costs in other cases. | |
| 9. Appeal allowed. | |
| 10. On appeal, witnesses to recognize. | |
| 11. Proceedings upon an appeal. | |
| 12. Recognizance, when to remain in force. | |

Officers' authorized to keep the peace. SECTION 1. The justices of the supreme judicial court, the justices of the court of common pleas, justices of police courts, in vac-

tion as well as in open court, and also all justices of the peace, shall have power to cause all laws, made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in the manner provided in this chapter.

SECT. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit an offence against the person or property of another, the magistrate shall examine the complainant, and any witnesses who may be produced, on oath, and reduce such complaint to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

SECT. 3. If, upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer, to whom it may be directed, forthwith to apprehend the person complained of, and bring him before such magistrate, or some other magistrate or court having jurisdiction of the cause.

SECT. 4. When the party complained of is brought before the magistrate, he shall be heard in his defence, and he may be required to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep the peace towards all the people of this Commonwealth, and especially towards the person requiring such security, for such term as the magistrate may order, not exceeding six months, but shall not be bound over to the next court, unless he is also charged with some other offence, for which he ought to be held to answer at such court.

SECT. 5. Upon complying with the order of the magistrate, the party complained of shall be discharged.

SECT. 6. If the person, so ordered to recognize, shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail, house of correction, or house of industry, during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize ; stating, in the warrant, the cause of commitment, with the sum and the time for which security was required.

SECT. 7. If, upon examination, it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged ; and if the magistrate shall deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous or malicious, he may order the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer for their fees, as for his own debt.

SECT. 8. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid, in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions ; but in all cases, where a person is required to give security for the peace, or for his good behavior, the court or magistrate may further order that the costs of prosecution, or any part thereof, shall be paid by such person, who shall stand committed, until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.

SECT. 9. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the peace, or of a police court, requiring him to recognize as afore-

Complaint, how made.

Arrest. 1794, 26, § 2.

Recognizance to keep the peace. 4 Mass. 497. 8 Mass. 72. 2 B. & A. 278. 1833, 63, §§ 1, & 2.

Party, when to be discharged. Refusing to recognize, to be committed. 1833, 63, § 1

Complainant when to pay costs.

Payment of costs in other cases. 1824, 128, § 2.

1834, 151, § 4.

Appeal allowed. 1833, 63, § 1.

said, may, on giving the security required, appeal to the court of common pleas, next to be held in the same county, or, in the city of Boston, to the municipal court.

On appeal,
witnesses to
recognize.

SECT. 10. The magistrate, from whose order an appeal is so taken, shall require such witnesses, as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which the appeal is made.

Proceedings on
appeal.

SECT. 11. The court, before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice, or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum, and for such time, as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order, in relation to the costs of prosecution, as may be deemed just and reasonable.

Recognizance,
when to remain
in force.

SECT. 12. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs, which shall be ordered, by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

Persons com-
mitted for not
recognizing,
how discharged.

SECT. 13. Any person, committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize, as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security as was required.

Recognizances
to be transmit-
ted to the court.

SECT. 14. Every recognizance, taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the court of common pleas for the county, or, in the city of Boston, to the municipal court, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

— when to be
required on
view of the
court or magis-
trate.

SECT. 15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding three months, and in case of refusal, may be committed, as before directed.

Persons who go
armed may be
required to find
sureties for the
peace, &c.
1794, 26, § 2.

SECT. 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury, or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Court may re-
mit part of pen-
alty.
7 Mass. 397.
1810, 80.

SECT. 17. Whenever, upon a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty, on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

Surety may
surrender his

SECT. 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good behavior, or both, shall have the same authority and right

to take and surrender his principal, as if he had been bail for him in a civil cause, and upon such surrender shall be discharged, and exempt from all liability, for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognition; and the person, so surrendered, may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace, for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

principal, who
may recognize
anew.

CHAPTER 135.

OF THE ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS, COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL, AND TAKING BAIL.

SECTION

1. Officers, empowered to act under this chapter.
2. Complaints, warrants, and summonses for witnesses.
3. In what counties warrants may be executed.
4. Prisoners, when to be brought before magistrate, on arrest, &c.
5. Magistrate, if he take bail, to return the recognizance to court, &c.
6. Officer, how to proceed if prisoner is not bailed.
- 7, 8. Prisoner when to be carried to the county whence the warrant issued.
9. Magistrate may adjourn the examination, &c.
10. In case of default, magistrate to certify recognizance to C. C. Pleas.
11. Proceedings, when the party fails to recognize.
- 12, 13, 14. Manner of conducting the examination.

SECTION

15. Testimony may be reduced to writing.
16. Prisoner, when to be discharged.
17. " when to be bailed, or committed.
18. Witnesses to recognize.
19. Witnesses, when to recognize with sureties.
20. Recognizances of married women and minors.
21. Witnesses, refusing to recognize, to be committed.
22. Prisoners, by whom let to bail.
23. Examining magistrate may have associates.
24. Examinations and recognizances to be returned.
25. Commitments, when to be superseded, and recognizances discharged.
26. Orders therefor, how to be filed, and effect thereof.
- 27, 28, 29, 30. Proceedings on forfeited recognizances.

SECTION 1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offences, the justices of the supreme judicial court, justices of the court of common pleas, justices of any police court, in vacation as well as in term time, and all justices of the peace, are authorized to issue process, to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Officers, em-
powered to act
under this chap-
ter.

SECT. 2. Upon complaint, made to any such magistrate, that a criminal offence has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witnesses produced by him, and shall reduce the complaint to writing, and shall cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant; and if it shall appear that any such offence has been committed, the court or justice shall issue a warrant, reciting the substance of the accusation, and requiring the officer, to whom it shall be directed, forthwith to take the person accused, and to bring him before the said court or justice, or before some other court or magis-

Complaints,
warrants, and
summonses for
witnesses.

the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

§ 13. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required.

§ 14. Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

§ 15. Any person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this statute, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend, with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace and being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed.

§ 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family, or property, he may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

§ 17. Whenever, upon a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

§ 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behavior or both, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal as if he had been bail for him in a civil cause, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

AN ACT making general provisions concerning crimes and punishments.

§ 1. That every person who shall be aiding in the commission of any offence, which shall be a felony either at common law or by any statute now made, or which shall be hereafter made, or who shall be accessory thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring or otherwise procuring such felony to be committed, shall be punished in the same manner as is or shall be prescribed for the punishment of the principal felon.

refusing to recognize, as required by the court or magistrate, may **CHAP. 169.**
be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security, as was required.

SECT. 14. Every recognizance, taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted to the district court, on or before the first day of the next ensuing term, and shall there be filed by the clerk, as of record.

SECT. 15. Whoever, in the presence of any magistrate, mentioned in the second section of this chapter, or before any court of record, shall make any affray or threaten to kill or beat another, or commit any violence against his person or property, or shall contend, with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of the good behavior for a term, not exceeding three months, and, in case of refusal, may be committed to prison as before directed.

SECT. 16. Any person, going armed with any dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without a reasonable cause to fear an assault on himself, or any of his family or property, may, on the complaint of any person having cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term, not exceeding one year, with the right of appeal as before provided.

SECT. 17. In a suit, on such recognizance taken in a criminal case, if a forfeiture is found or confessed, the court, on petition, may remit the penalty, or such part of it as they may think proper, on such terms as they may think right.

SECT. 18. Any surety in a recognizance may surrender the principal in the same manner, as if he had been his bail in a civil cause, and, on such surrender, shall be discharged from all liability for any act of the principal after such surrender, which would be a breach of the recognizance; and, upon such surrender, the principal may recognize anew with sufficient surety or sureties for the residue of the term, before any justice of the peace, and shall thereupon be discharged.

CHAPTER 170.

OF THE POWER AND PROCEEDINGS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

SECT. 1. Justices may require aid, on view, without a warrant.

2. Their jurisdiction.

3. When a justice shall issue his warrant.

4. Examination, on trial, of the party accused.

5. Of commitment or binding over to a higher court.

SECT. 6. Duty of justices, as to arrests, and examinations into treasons, felonies, &c.

7. Trial and sentence within their jurisdiction.

8. Respondent may appeal; but required to recognize.

9. To carry up copies of the case.

TITLE XXXI.
CHAPTER 162.

TITLE XXXI.

OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

- Chapter 162. Of Proceedings to prevent the Commission of Crime.
 - Chapter 163. Of the Arrest and Examination of Offenders, commitment for Trial and taking Bail.
 - Chapter 164. Of Indictments and Proceedings before Trial.
 - Chapter 165. Of Trials in Criminal Cases.
 - Chapter 166. Of new Trials and Exceptions in Criminal Cases.
 - Chapter 167. Of Coroners' Inquests.
 - Chapter 168. Of Judgments in Criminal Cases and the Execution thereof.
 - Chapter 169. Of Fees of Officers and Ministers of Justice in Criminal Cases.
 - Chapter 170. Miscellaneous Provisions concerning Proceedings in Criminal Cases.
-

CHAPTER 162.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIME.

Officers authorized to keep the peace.

SECTION 1. The justices of the supreme court, judges of county courts, circuit court commissioners, all mayors and recorders of cities, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, in the manner provided in this chapter.

Complaint, how made.

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made in writing and on oath, to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit any offence against the person or property of another, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to examine such complainant, and any witnesses who may be produced, on oath, to reduce such examination to writing, and to cause the same to be subscribed by the parties so examined.

Arrest.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear from such examination, that there is just reason to fear the commission of any such offence, such magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, reciting the substance of the complaint, and commanding him forthwith to apprehend the person so complained of, and bring him before such magistrate.

Trial, recognizance.
4 Mass., 497.
8 do., 73.
2 B. & A., 278.

SEC. 4. When the party complained of is brought before the magistrate, he shall be heard in his defence, and he may be required to enter into a recognizance with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep the peace towards all the people of

this state, and especially towards the person requiring such security, for such term as the magistrate may order, not exceeding one year, but shall not be bound over to the next court, unless he is also charged with some other offence, for which he ought by law to be held to answer at such court.

TITLE XXXI.
CHAPTER 162.

SEC. 5. Upon complying with the order of the magistrate, the party complained of shall be discharged.

Party, when discharged.

SEC. 6. If the person so ordered to recognize, shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail, during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize; stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and the time for which such security was required.

Refusing to recognize, to be committed.

SEC. 7. If, upon examination, it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous or malicious, he shall order the complainant to pay the costs of the prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer (*officers*) for their fees, as for his own debt.

Complainant, when to pay costs.

SEC. 8. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security to keep the peace, the court or magistrate may further order that the costs of prosecution, or any part thereof, shall be paid by such person, who shall stand committed, until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.

Payment of cost in other cases.

SEC. 9. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the peace, requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may, on giving the recognition to keep the peace required by such order, appeal to the circuit court for the same county.

Appeal allowed.

SEC. 10. The justice from whose order an appeal is taken, shall require such witnesses as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which the appeal is made.

Witnesses to recognize.

SEC. 11. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice, or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum, and for such time, not exceeding one year, as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution, as may be deemed just.

Court may affirm order of justice, or discharge appellant, &c.

SEC. 12. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the justice, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

Recognizance, when to remain in force.

SEC. 13. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize, as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge, circuit court commissioner or justice of the peace, on giving such security as was required.

Person committed how discharged.

SEC. 14. Every recognizance, taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the clerk of the circuit court for the county, within twenty days after the taking thereof, and on or before the next term of such court, and shall be filed by such clerk.

Recognizance to be transmitted to clerk of court.

TITLE XXXI.
CHAPTER 163.

Breach of peace
in presence of
magistrate, &c.

Person going
armed to find su-
reties for the
peace.

Court may remit
part of penalty.
7 Mass., 397.

Surety may sur-
render his prin-
cipal, effect of
surrender.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal, may be committed as before directed.

SEC. 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

SEC. 17. Whenever upon a suit brought on any recognizance entered into in pursuance of this chapter, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty, on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

SEC. 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal as in other criminal cases, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace or circuit court commissioner for the residue of the term, and shall thereupon be discharged.

CHAPTER 163.

OF THE ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS, COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL AND TAKING BAIL.

What officers
may issue pro-
cess for the arrest
of offenders, &c.

Complainant, &c.
to be examined.

Proceedings if it
appear that an
offence has been
committed.

SECTION 1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offences, excepting such offences as are cognizable by justices of the peace, the justices of the supreme court, judges of the county courts, circuit court commissioners, mayors and recorders of cities, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to issue process and to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that a criminal offence, not cognizable by a justice of the peace, has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witnesses who may be produced by him.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear from such examination, that any criminal offence, not cognizable by a justice of the peace, has been committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, reciting the substance of the accusation, and

TITLE III.**OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.**

- CHAP. 14.** Of proceedings to prevent the commission of crimes.
 15. Of arrest and commitment.
 16. Of coroners' inquests.
 17. Of bail in criminal cases.
 18. Of examining courts.
 19. Of grand juries.
 20. Of indictments, presentments and informations, and process thereon.
 21. Of trial and its incidents.
 22. Of exceptions, writs of error and execution of judgment.
 23. Of taxation and allowance of costs.
 24. Of contempts of court.
 25. Of general provisions concerning proceedings in criminal cases.
 26. Of criminal proceedings against slaves, free negroes and mulattoes.

CHAP. XIV.**OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.****SECTION**

1. Officers authorized to keep the peace.
2. Complaint, how made.
3. Arrest.
4. Trial. Recognizance to keep the peace.
5. Party, when discharged.
6. Refusing to recognize, to be committed.
7. Complainant when to pay costs.
8. Payment of costs in other cases.
9. Appeal allowed.
10. On appeal, witnesses to recognize.
11. Proceedings on appeal.

SECTION

12. Recognizance, when to remain in force.
13. Persons committed for not recognizing, how discharged.
14. Recognizances to be transmitted to court.
15. Recognizances, when to be required on view of the court or magistrate.
16. Persons who go armed may be required to find sureties of the peace, &c.
17. Persons not of good fame to give surety for good behaviour.

1. The judges of the supreme court of appeals, the judges of the general court throughout the commonwealth, all justices of the peace and commissioners in chancery within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behaviour, or both, in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate that there is good cause for fear that any person intends to commit an offence against the person or property of another, the magistrate shall examine the complainant and any witnesses who may be produced on oath, and reduce such complaint to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

3. If upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to arrest, fear that any such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it may be directed, forthwith to apprehend the person complained of, and bring him before such magistrate, or some other magistrate having jurisdiction of the cause.

- Trial.** 4. When the party complained of is brought before the magistrate, he shall be heard in his defence, and he may be required to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep the peace towards all the people of this commonwealth, and especially towards the person making the complaint, for such term as the magistrate may order, not exceeding twelve months, but shall not be bound over to the next court, unless he is also charged with some other offence, for which he ought to be held to answer at such court.
- Party when discharged.** 5. Upon complying with the order of the magistrate, the party complained of shall be discharged.
- Refusing to recognize, to be committed.** 6. If the person so ordered to recognize shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the jail during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and the time for which security was required.
- Defendant when discharged.** 7. If upon examination it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous or malicious, he may order the complainant to pay the costs of the prosecution, and thereupon award execution against him for the same.
- Complainant when to pay costs.** 8. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security for the peace, or for his good behaviour, the court or magistrate may further order that the costs of prosecution, or any part thereof, shall be paid by such person, who shall stand committed until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.
- Payment of costs in other cases.** 9. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the peace requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may, on giving the security required, appeal to the county or corporation court next to be holden for the said county or corporation.
- Appeal against order to recognize allowed.** 10. The magistrate from whose order an appeal is taken, shall require such witnesses as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which the appeal is made.
- On appeal, witnesses to recognize.** 11. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice, or discharge the appellant, or may require him to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum, and for such time, as the court shall think proper; and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution as may be deemed just and reasonable.
- Proceedings on appeal.** 12. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without any affirmation of the order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.
- Costs.** 13. Any person committed for not finding securities, or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required, or by the county court, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable.
- Recognizance to be valid unless appeal prosecuted.** 14. Every recognizance taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the court of the county on or before the first day of the next term thereof, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate, mentioned in the first section of this act, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of good behaviour, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed.

16. If any person shall go armed with any offensive or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding twelve months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

17. Such persons as are not of good fame may be required to give sufficient surety of their good behaviour for such term, not exceeding twelve months, as the magistrate requiring it may order.

CHAP. XV.

OF ARREST AND COMMITMENT.

SECTION

1. Officers empowered to act.
2. Complaints, warrants and summonses.
3. Offence committed in another county.
4. In what county warrant may be executed.
5. Prisoner, when to be brought before magistrate on arrest.
6. Magistrate, if he take bail, to return recognizance, &c.
7. Officer, how to proceed if prisoner not bailed.
8. Prisoner, when to be carried to county whence warrant issued.
9. Same subject.
10. Magistrate may adjourn examination.
11. In case of default, recognizance to be certified.
12. Proceedings when party fails to recognize.
13. Manner of conducting examination.
14. Testimony to be reduced to writing.

SECTION

17. When prisoner to be discharged.
18. When to be bailed or committed.
19. If party entitled to examination, &c.
20. If not so entitled, and triable on indictment, &c.
21. If party charged be free negro, &c.
22. Duty of magistrate, &c.
23. Witnesses to recognize.
24. Witnesses, when to recognize with sureties.
25. Recognizances of minors, &c.
26. Witnesses refusing to recognize.
27. Magistrate may associate others.
28. Prisoner by whom let to bail.
29. Recognizances, &c. to be returned.
30. Commitments, &c. when to be discharged.
31. Orders therefor, how to be filed &c.
32. Proceedings on forfeited recognizances.
33. Right of surety to surrender principal.
34. To whom to be surrendered.
35. When to the court.

1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offences, the judges of the general court, and all justices of the peace in vacation as well as in term time, are authorized to issue process to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

2. Upon complaint made to any such magistrate that a criminal offence has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant and any witnesses produced by him, and shall reduce the complaint to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant; and if it shall appear that any such offence has been com-

PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT CRIMES.

as are necessary to bring the case within the provisions of law, issue a warrant to bring the person so charged before the same, or some other court or magistrate within the territory, to answer such complaint as in other cases.

When person charged to give recognition.

SEC. 4. If, upon examination of the person charged, it shall appear to the court or magistrate, that there is reasonable cause to believe that the complaint is true, and that such person may be lawfully demanded of the governor, he shall, if not charged with a capital crime, be required to recognize with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to appear before such court or magistrate at a future day, allowing a reasonable time to obtain the warrant of the executive, and to abide the order of the court or magistrate; and if such person shall not so recognize, he shall be committed to prison, and be there detained until such day, in like manner as if the offence charged had been committed within this territory; and if the person so recognizing shall fail to appear according to the condition of his recognizance, he shall be defaulted, and the like proceedings shall be had as in the case of other recognizances entered into before such court or magistrate; but if such person be charged with a capital crime, he shall be committed to prison, and there detained until the day so appointed for his appearance before the court or magistrate.

When to be committed.

Forfeiture of recognizance.

When discharged.

May be delivered on warrant of executive, &c.

Complainant liable for costs, &c.

SEC. 5. If the person so recognized or committed, shall appear before the court or magistrate upon the day ordered, he shall be discharged unless he be demanded by some person authorized by the warrant of the executive to receive him, or unless the court or magistrate shall see cause to commit him, or to require him to recognize anew, for his appearance at some other day and if, when ordered, he shall not so recognize, he shall be committed and detained as before provided; whether the person so discharged shall be recognized, committed, or discharged, any person authorized by the warrant of the executive, may at all times, take him into custody, and the same shall be a discharge of the recognizance, if any, and shall not be deemed an escape.

SEC. 6. The complainant in such case, shall be answerable for the actual costs and charges, and for the support in prison, of any person so committed, and shall advance to the jailor one week's board, at the time of commitment, and so from week to week, so long as such person shall remain in jail, and if he fail so to do, the jailor may forthwith discharge such person from his custody.

CHAPTER 112.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

SECTION

1. What officers to cause public peace to be kept.
2. Proceedings when complaint is made to magistrate.

SECTION

3. Magistrate when to issue warrant.
4. Proceedings upon examination, before magistrate.
5. Defendant may have counsel.

| SECTION | SECTION |
|--|--|
| 6. Defendant when to enter into recognizance. | 15. After commitment, how defendant may be discharged. |
| 7. Defendant when to be discharged. | 16. Recognizance to be transmitted to district court. |
| 8. Defendant when to be committed. | 17. When person may be ordered to recognize without warrant. |
| 9. Defendant when to be discharged. | 18. Persons carrying offensive weapons, how punished. |
| 10. Costs by whom paid. | 19. Suit brought on recognizance. |
| 11. Appeal when allowed. | 20. Surety may take and surrender principal in recognizance. |
| 12. When magistrate may require witnesses to recognize. | |
| 13. District court how to proceed upon such appeal. | |
| 14. When appellant fails to prosecute appeal, recognizance to be in force. | |

SEC. 1. The judges of the several courts of record, in vacation as well as in open court, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in the manner provided in this chapter.

What officers to cause public peace to be kept.

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit an offence against the person or property of another, the magistrate shall examine the complainant and any witness who may be produced, on oath, and reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

Proceedings when complaint is made to magistrate.

SEC. 3. If upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it may be directed, forthwith to apprehend the person complained of, and bring him before such magistrate or some other magistrate or court, having jurisdiction of the cause.

Magistrate when to issue warrant.

SEC. 4. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon charge of having made threats as aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, examine the complainant and the witnesses to support the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, in relation to any matters connected with such charge, which may be deemed pertinent.

Proceedings upon examination before magistrate.

SEC. 5. After the testimony to support the prosecution, the witnesses for the prisoner, if he have any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may be assisted by counsel in such examination, and also in the cross examination of the witnesses in support of the prosecution.

Defendant may have counsel.

SEC. 6. If upon examination it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be required to enter into a recognizance and with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep the peace towards all the people of this territory, and especially towards the persons requiring such security, for such term as the magistrate shall order, not exceeding six months; but he shall not be ordered to recognize for his appearance at the district court, unless he is charged with some offence for which he ought to be held to answer at said court.

Defendant when to enter into recognizance.

SEC. 7. Upon complying with the order of the magistrate, the party complained of shall be discharged.

Defendant when to be discharged.

SEC. 8. If the person so ordered to recognize shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which security was required.

Defendant when to be committed.

SEC. 9. If, upon examination, it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall

Defendant when to be discharged.

deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous, or malicious, he shall order the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer for their fees as for his own debt.

Costs by whom paid

Appeal when allowed.

When magistrate may require witness to recognize.

District court how to proceed upon such appeal.

When appellant fails to prosecute appeal, recognizance to be in force.

After commitment, how defendant may be discharged.

Recognizance to be transmitted to district court.

When person may be ordered to recognize without warrant.

Persons carrying offensive weapons how punished.

Suit brought on recognition,

SEC. 10. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security for the peace or for his good behavior, the magistrate may further order the costs of prosecution or any part thereof to be paid by such person, who shall stand committed until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.

SEC. 11. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the peace requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may, on giving the security required, appeal to the district court next to be helden in the same county, or that county to which said county is attached for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. The magistrate from whose order an appeal is so taken, shall require such witnesses as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which appeal is made.

SEC. 13. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum and for such time as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution as he may deem just and reasonable.

SEC. 14. If any party appealing, shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

SEC. 15. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required.

SEC. 16. Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provision, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

SEC. 17. Any person who shall in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, and being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of a refusal, may be committed as before directed.

SEC. 18. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family, or property, he may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

SEC. 19. Whenever upon a suit brought on any such recognizances, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such

portion of the penalty, on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

SEC. 20. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good behavior, or both, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal, as if he had been bail for him in a civil case, and upon such surrender, shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal, subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

Surety may take and surrender principal in recognizance.

CHAPTER 113.

OF ARRESTS.

SECTION

1. Arrest defined.
2. Arrest how and by whom made.
3. Every person must aid officer in making arrest.
4. Arrest for felony or misdemeanor how made.
5. Arrest for felony or misdemeanor how made.
6. Defendant how to be restrained.
7. Officer must inform defendant that he acts under authority.
8. Officer may use necessary force.
9. Officer may break outer door to make arrest.
10. Officer may break outer door to make arrest.
11. When officer may arrest person without warrant.

SECTION

12. Officer may break open door.
13. Arrest may be made at night.
14. Officer must inform person of the cause of arrest.
15. Person breaking peace to be taken before justice.
16. Offences in presence of magistrate.
17. When private person may arrest person.
18. Must inform person the cause of arrest.
19. Person making such arrest may break open door.
20. Person arrested must be taken before magistrate.
21. Defendant may be retaken if he escape.
22. Person pursuing may break open door, &c.

SEC. 1. Arrest is the taking of a person into custody, that he may be held to answer for a public offence.

Arrest defined.

SEC. 2. An arrest may be either,

1. By a peace officer under a warrant:
2. By a peace officer without a warrant:
3. By a private person.

Arrest how and by whom made.

SEC. 3. Every person must aid an officer in the execution of a warrant, if the officer require his aid, and be present and acting in its execution.

Every person must aid officer in making arrest.

SEC. 4. If the offence charged be a felony, the arrest may be made on any day and at any time of the day or night; if it be a misdemeanor, the arrest cannot be made on Sunday, or at night, unless upon the direction of the magistrate indorsed upon the warrant.

Arrest for felony or misdemeanor how made.

SEC. 5. An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person of the defendant, or by his submission to the custody of the officer.

Arrest for felony or misdemeanor how made.

SEC. 6. The defendant is not to be subjected to any more restraint than is necessary for his arrest and detention.

Defendant how to be restrained.

CHAP. 16.

CHAPTER XVI.

PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

- SEC. 1. Certain officers conservators of the public peace.
 2. Proceedings when complaint is made to magistrate.
 3. Magistrate, when to issue warrant.
 4. Proceedings on examination before magistrate.
 5. Privilege of defendant.
 6. Recognizance, when required.
 7. Defendant, when to be committed.
 8. Discharge of defendant; complainant, when to pay costs.
 9. In other cases, costs, how and when paid.
 10. Appeal, when allowed.
 11. When magistrate may require witnesses to recognize.
 12. Proceedings on appeal by district court.
 13. Consequence of appellant failing to prosecute appeal.
 14. After commitment, defendant may be discharged on giving security.
 15. Recognizance to be transmitted to district court.
 16. When person may be ordered to recognize without warrant.
 17. Armed persons, when required to find sureties.
 18. Suit on recognizance.
 19. Surety may surrender principal.

*Keeping the
peace.*

SEC. 1. The judges of the several courts of record, in vacation as well as in open court, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in the manner provided in this chapter.

*When sure-
ties may be
required. 17
Wen. 181;
28 do. 639.*

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit an offence against the person or property of another, the magistrate shall examine the complainant, and any witness who may be produced on oath, and reduce such complaint to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

*Warrant to
issue.*

SEC. 3. If, upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it may be directed, forthwith to apprehend the person complained of, and bring him before such magistrate, or some other magistrate or court having jurisdiction of the cause.

Examination

SEC. 4. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon charge of having made threats as aforesaid, shall, as soon as may be, examine the complainant, and the witnesses to support the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, in relation to any matters connected with such charge, which may be deemed pertinent.

*Privilege of
defendant.*

SEC. 5. After the testimony to support the prosecution, the witnesses for the prisoner, if he have any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may be assisted by counsel in such examination, and also in the cross-examination of the witnesses in support of the prosecution.

*Recogniz-
ance when
required.*

SEC. 6. If, upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party

complained of, he shall be required to enter into recognizance with CHAP. 16.
sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep
the peace towards all the people of this territory, and especially
towards the person requiring such security, for such term as the
magistrate shall order, not exceeding six months; but he shall not
be ordered to recognize for his appearance at the district court,
unless he is charged with some offence for which he ought to be
held to answer at said court.

SEC. 7. If the person so ordered to recognize, shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which security was required. When to be committed.
23 Wen. 639.

SEC. 8. If, upon examination, it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous or malicious, he shall order the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer for their fees, as for his own debt. Complainant when to pay costs.

SEC. 9. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security for the peace, or for his good behavior, the magistrate may further order the costs of prosecution, or any part thereof, to be paid by such person, who shall stand committed until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged. Costs.

SEC. 10. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the Appeal. peace, requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may, within ten days after the decision of the justice, on giving the security required, appeal to the district court, next to be holden in the same county, or that county to which said county is attached for judicial purposes.

SEC. 11. The magistrate, from whose order an appeal is to be witnesses when to re-cognize. taken, shall require such witnesses as he may deem necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which appeal is made.

SEC. 12. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice, or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum and for such time as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution, as it may deem just and reasonable. Power of appellate court

SEC. 13. If any party appealing, shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as security for any cost which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant. Failing to prosecute appeal.

SEC. 14. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognise as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged of party committed. Discharge of party committed.

CHAP. 17. charged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security as was required.

Recognizances when to be transmitted. SEC. 15. Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

Order to recognize without warrant. SEC. 16. Any person, who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill, or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, and being of good behavior for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of a refusal, may be committed as before directed.

Armed persons, when required to find sureties. SEC. 17. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault, injury, or other violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any other person, having reasonable cause to fear an injury, or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Suit on recognizance. SEC. 18. Whenever on a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

Surety may surrender principal. SEC. 19. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good behavior, or both, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal, as if he had been bail for him in a civil case, and upon such surrender, shall be discharged and exempted from all liability for any act of the principal, subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered, may recognize anew with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

CHAPTER XVII.

SEC. 1. Arrest defined.

2. Arrest, how and by whom made.
3. Every person must aid officer in making arrest, if required.
4. Arrest for felony and misdemeanor, when may be made.
5. As to what constitutes arrest.
6. Officer may pursue fugitive into other counties.
7. When an officer or private person may arrest without warrant.
8. Arrest, how made in such case.
9. Escape and capture of prisoner.

Arrest.

SEC. 1. Arrest is the taking a person into custody, that he may be held to answer for a public offence.

Acts of assembly to be strictly pursued. 192. In all cases where a remedy is provided, or duty enjoined, or anything directed to be done by any act or acts of assembly of this commonwealth, the directions of the said acts shall be strictly pursued; and no penalty shall be inflicted, or anything done agreeably to the provisions of the common law in such cases, further than shall be necessary for carrying such act or acts into effect.(a)

Meaning of general terms. 193. Wherever anything is forbidden or directed by the provisions of this code, by using the general terms, any one, any person, the person, every person and such person, or the relative pronoun he, referring to such general term, the same prohibition or direction, if the contrary be not expressed, is extended to more persons than one, and to females as well as males doing or omitting the same act.(b)

Criminal Procedure.

A. PROCEEDINGS TO DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

1. Writs of arrest, &c. Subpoenas. Expenses.
2. Escapes into another county.
3. Backing warrants. Bail. Removal.
4. Magistrates backing such warrants to be indemnified.
5. Disposition of property supposed to be stolen, found in the possession of one accused.
6. Surety of the peace.
7. Bail.
8. Surrender of bail.
9. Settlement of criminal cases.

B. INDICTMENTS AND PLEADINGS.

10. Grand jurors authorized to administer oaths.
11. Form of indictments. Formal objections to indictment to be made before the jury is sworn. Amendments on demurrer, &c.
12. Variances between written instruments, as produced and laid in the indictment, annullable.
13. Immaterial variances between indictment and proof amendable.
14. Manner of laying the ownership of property in cases of partners and joint owners.
15. Manner of charging frauds against partners and joint owners.
16. Manner of laying property of counties, cities, townships, &c.
17. Forms of indictment in cases of forging, stealing and embezzling, or cheating by false pretences.
18. Forms in other cases.
19. Intent to defraud particular persons need not be alleged or proven in cases of forging, uttering or false pretences.
20. In indictments for murder and manslaughter, means by which the injury was inflicted need not be specified.
21. Requisites of an indictment for perjury.
22. Requisites of an indictment for subornation of perjury.
23. Indictment for duelling.
24. Counts for receiving and stealing may be joined.
25. Issue and trial in criminal cases.
26. Prisoners standing mute.
27. Prosecutor's name to be indorsed on the indictment.
28. Distinct acts of embezzlement may be charged in the same indictment.
29. Nolle prosequi.
30. Pleas of autrefois convict or autrefois acquit.

C. COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

31. Courts of oyer and terminer.
32. Quarter sessions. When causes to be certified to the oyer and terminer. Powers of the courts.
33. Writs of error and certiorari.

D. OF THE TRIAL.

34. Persons under bail not to be placed in the criminal bar.
35. Persons indicted for treason to have a copy of the indictment.
36. Peremptory challenges.

A. PROCEEDINGS TO DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

- Warrants of arrest, &c.** 1. The judges of the supreme court, of the court of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, of the courts of quarter sessions, or any of them, shall and may direct their writs and precepts to the sheriffs and coroners of the several counties within this commonwealth, when need shall be, to take persons indicted for felonies, or other offences, before them, who may dwell, remove or be received into another county; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said judges, or any of them, to issue subpoenas into any county of the commonwealth, for summoning and bringing any person to give evidence in any matter or cause before them, or any of them, and to compel obedience to such writs, precepts or subpoenas, by attachment or otherwise, and under such pains and

192. Act 31 March 1860, § 183. P. L. 426.

Ibid. § 184.

1. Act 31 March 1860, § 1. P. L. 428.

system by the 13th section of the act of 22d April 1790; it will also be found in the punishments provided by the act of 23d April 1829, 10 Sm. 430. Report on the Penal Code 38.

(a) This section is taken from the 13th section of the act of

& R. 289. 11 S. & R. 345. Bright, R. 69. 18 S. & R. 426.

457. 5 R. 64. 1 Ash. 46. 7 Am. L. R. 620.

(b) This section explains the meanings of general terms

which have been used for the sake of brevity. Report on the

Penal Code 39.

penalties as other writs or subpoenas are or ought by law to be granted and awarded; and that it shall be lawful for said judges, or any of them, if they see fit to direct such writ, precept, summons, subpoena or attachments, to be executed by the sheriff of the county in which the same is awarded, which said writ, precept, summons or subpoena, shall be the sufficient warrant of such sheriff for executing the same throughout this commonwealth, as fully and effectually as if directed to, and executed by the sheriff of the proper county where issued: *Provided*, That the reasonable expenses of executing such process, when issued on behalf of the commonwealth, shall be paid out of the funds of the county where issued; and the expenses of removing any person charged with having committed an offence in one county into another county, or of transporting any person charged with having committed any offence in this state from another state into this state for trial, or for conveying any person, after conviction, to the penitentiary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the county where the offence is charged to have been committed.(a)

2. Where any person charged with having committed any felony,(b) in any city or county of this commonwealth, shall go or escape into any other county thereof, it shall Escapes into another county. and may be lawful for the president, or any judge of the court of common pleas in the county where the said person may be found, to issue his warrant, authorizing and requiring the sheriff of the said county, to take the said person and conduct him to the proper county, where the said felony is alleged to have been committed, the expenses of which shall be paid to the said sheriff by the county to which the said person is conducted.(c)

3. In case any person against whom a warrant may be issued by any judge or alderman of any city, or justice of the peace of any county in this commonwealth, for any offence there committed, shall escape, go into, reside or be in any other city or county out of the jurisdiction of the judge, alderman, justice or justices of the city or county granting such warrant as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of any alderman, justice or justices of the city or county where such person shall escape, go into, reside or be, upon proof being made, upon oath or affirmation, of the handwriting of the judge, alderman, justice or justices granting such warrant, to indorse his or their name or names on such warrant, which shall be sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and to all other persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, to execute the same in such other city or county, out of the jurisdiction of the alderman, justice or justices, granting such warrant as aforesaid, and to apprehend and carry such offender before the alderman, justice or justices who indorsed such warrant, or some other alderman, justice or justices of such other city and county where such warrant was indorsed. And in case the offence Ball. for which such offender shall be so apprehended, shall be bailable in law by an alderman or justice of the peace, and such offender shall be willing and ready to give bail for his appearance at the next court of general jail delivery or quarter sessions, to be held in and for the city and county where the offence was committed, such alderman, justice or justices shall and may take such bail for his appearance, in the same manner as the alderman or justice of the peace of the proper city or county might have done; and the said alderman, justice or justices of the peace of such other city or county so taking bail, shall deliver or transmit such recognisance and other proceeding to the clerk of the court of general jail delivery or quarter sessions, where such offender is required to appear by virtue of such recognisance, and such recognisance and other proceedings shall be as good and effectual in law as if the same had been entered into, taken or acknowledged in the proper county where the offence was committed, and the same proceedings shall be had therein. And in case the offence for which such offender shall be apprehended in Removal. any other city or county, shall not be bailable in law by an alderman or justice of the peace, or such offender shall not give bail for his appearance at the proper court having cognisance of his crime, to the satisfaction of the alderman or justice before whom he shall be brought, then the constable or other person so apprehending such offender, shall carry and convey him before one of the aldermen or justices of the peace of the proper city or county where such offence was committed, there to be dealt with according to law.(d)

4. No action of trespass, or false imprisonment, or information, or indictment, Magistrates shall be brought, sued, commenced, exhibited or prosecuted by any person, against the alderman, justice or justices, who shall indorse such warrant, for or by reason of his or their warrants to be indemnified. their indorsing the same, but such person shall be at liberty to bring or prosecute his or her action or suit against the alderman or justice who originally granted the warrant.(e)

5. When any person shall be accused before a magistrate, upon oath or affirmation Disposition of property

2. Act 31 March 1680, § 2. P. L. 429.

3. Ibid. § 3.

4. Ibid. § 4.

5. Ibid. § 5.

(a) This section is composed of the 8th section of the act of 22d May 1722, 1 Sm. 138; of the 14th section of the act of 22d September 1791, 3 Sm. 43; and of the 2d section of the act of 25th April 1846, P. L. 406. It is not proposed to repeal all the 8th section of the act of 1722, because part of it equally applies to civil as well as criminal proceedings. Report on the Penal Code 39. The county is not liable for the expenses incurred in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest a fugitive from justice, who has taken refuge in another state. 8 C. 540.

(b) This does not extend to misdemeanors; a fugitive charged with having committed a misdemeanor in another county can

only be arrested under the provisions of the succeeding section. Grant 218.

(c) This section is taken from the 3d section of the act of 4th of April 1807, 4 Sm. 363. Report on the Penal Code 39.

(d) A warrant issued by a justice of the peace in one county, and indorsed by a justice of another county, charging a misdemeanor to have been committed in the county whence the warrant issued, will not justify the detention of the offender in the jail of the county where the warrant was indorsed. Grant 218.

(e) The 3d and 4th sections are taken from the act of 16th April 1827, 9 Sm. 424. Report on the Penal Code 39.

Criminal Procedure.

supposed to be stolen, found in the possession of one accused. tion, of the crime of burglary, robbery or larceny, and the said magistrate shall have issued his warrant to apprehend such person or persons, or to search for such goods as have been described, on oath or affirmation, to have been stolen goods, if any shall be found in the custody or possession of such person or persons, or in the custody or possession of any other person or persons, for his, her or their use, and there is probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, to suspect that other goods, which may be discovered on such search, are stolen, it shall and may be lawful for the said magistrate to direct the said goods to be seized, and to secure the same in his own custody, unless the person in whose possession the same were found shall give sufficient surety to produce the same at the time of his or her trial. And the said magistrate shall forthwith cause an inventory to be taken of the said goods, and shall file the same with the clerk of that court in which the accused person is intended to be prosecuted, and shall give public notice in the newspapers, or otherwise by advertising the same in three or more public places in the city or county where the offence is charged to have been committed, before the time of trial, noting in such advertisement the said inventory, the person charged and time of trial. And if, on such trial, the accused party shall be acquitted, and no other claimant shall appear or suit be commenced, then, at the expiration of three months, such goods shall be delivered to the party accused, and he, she or they shall be discharged, and the county be liable to the costs of prosecution; but if he be convicted of larceny only, and, after restitution made to the owner and the sentence of the court being fully complied with, shall claim a right in the residue of the said goods, and no other shall appear or claim the said goods, or any part of them, then it shall be lawful, notwithstanding the claim of the said party accused, to detain such goods for the term of nine months, to the end that all persons having any claim thereto may have full opportunity to come, and to the satisfaction of the court, prove their property in them: on which proof the said owner or owners, respectively, shall receive the said goods, or the value thereof, if from their perishable nature it shall have been found necessary to make sale thereof, upon paying the reasonable charges incurred by the securing the said goods and establishing their property in the same; but if no such claim shall be brought and duly supported, then the person so convicted shall be entitled to the remainder of the said goods, or the value thereof, in case the same shall have been sold agreeably to the original inventory. But if, upon an attainder of burglary or robbery, the court shall, after due inquiry, be of opinion that the said goods were not the property of such burglar or robber, they shall be delivered, together with a certified copy of the said inventory, to the commissioners of the county, who shall indorse a receipt therefor on the original inventory, register the said inventory in a book, and also cause the same to be publicly advertised, giving notice to all persons claiming the said goods to prove their property therein to the said commissioners; and unless such proof shall be made within three months from the date of such advertisement, the said goods shall be publicly sold, and the net moneys arising from such sale shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the commonwealth: *Provided always,* That if any claimant shall appear within one year, and prove his or her property in the said goods to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or in the case of dispute, shall obtain the verdict of a jury in favor of such claim, the said claimant shall be entitled to recover, and receive from the said commissioners, or treasurer, the net amount of the moneys paid as aforesaid into the hands of the said commissioners, or by them paid into the treasury of this commonwealth.(a)

When to be delivered to county commissioners.

Disposition of proceeds.

Surety of the peace.

Bail.

6. If any person shall threaten the person of another to wound, kill or destroy him, or to do him any harm in person or estate,(b) and the person threatened shall appear before a justice of the peace, and attest, on oath or affirmation, that he believes that by such threatening he is in danger of being hurt in body or estate, such person so threatening as aforesaid, shall be bound over, with one sufficient surety, to appear at the next sessions,(c) according to law, and in the meantime to be of his good behavior, and keep the peace toward all citizens of this commonwealth.(d) If any person, not being an officer on duty in the military or naval service of the state or of the United States shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword or pistol, or other offensive or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his family, person or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear a breach of the peace therefrom, be required to find surety of the peace as aforesaid.(e)

7. In all cases the party accused, on oath or affirmation, of any crime or misdemeanor against the laws, shall be admitted to bail by one or more sufficient sureties, to be taken before any judge, justice, mayor, recorder or alderman where the offence charged has been committed, except such persons as are precluded from being bailed by the constitution of this commonwealth:(g) *Provided also,* That persons accused as aforesaid, of

6. Act 31 March 1860, § 6. P. L. 432.

7. Ibid. § 7.

(a) This section is taken from the 10th section of the act 23d September 1791, 3 Sm. 42. Report on the Penal Code 39.

(b) Surety of the peace is demandable of right by any individual who will make the necessary oath. 1 B. 102, n. See 1 Ash. 46. 2 P. 458.

(c) A committing magistrate has no authority to bind a person to keep the peace, or for his good behavior, longer than the next term of the court. 2 P. 458.

(d) Surety for good behavior may be ordered by the court, after the acquittal of a prisoner, in such sum, and for such length of time, as the public safety requires. 2 Y. 437.

339. 2 Hayw. 73-4. See 12 Eng. L. & Eq. 462.

(e) This section is partly taken from the act of 1700, 1 Sm. 5, the addition thereto provided by this section, against the unnecessarily carrying deadly weapons, is introduced from obvious necessity, arising from daily experience and observation. Report on the Penal Code 39.

(g) A justice may take bail after commitment for trial. 6 W & S. 314. 2 P. 458. And see 7 W. 454. 5 B. 512. 1 Sm. 57, n A recognisance taken by a justice to answer the charge of *coram non judice*, and void. Com. v. Philips, 2 U. S. Law 316.

murder or manslaughter, shall only be admitted to bail by the supreme court or one of the judges thereof, or a president or associate law judge of a court of common pleas: persons accused, as aforesaid, of arson, rape, mayhem, sodomy, buggery, robbery or burglary, shall only be bailable by the supreme court, the court of common pleas, or any of the judges thereof, or a mayor or recorder of a city.(a)

8. All sureties, mainpernors, and bail in criminal cases, whether bound in recognisances for a particular matter or for all charges whatsoever, shall be entitled to have a bail-piece, duly certified by the proper officer or person before whom or in whose office the recognisance of such surety, mainpernor or bail shall be or remain, and upon such bail-piece, by themselves, or their agents, to arrest and detain, and surrender their principals, with the like effect as in cases of bail in civil actions;(b) and such bail-piece shall be a sufficient warrant or authority for the proper sheriff or jailor to receive the said principal, and have him forthcoming to answer the matter or matters alleged against him: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the person thus arrested and detained from giving new bail or sureties for his appearance, who shall have the same right of surrender hereinbefore provided.(c)

9. In all cases where a person shall, on the complaint of another, be bound by recognisance to appear, or shall, for want of security, be committed, or shall be indicted for an assault and battery or other misdemeanor, to the injury and damage of the party complaining, and not charged to have been done with intent to commit a felony, or not being an infamous crime, and for which there shall also be a remedy, by action, if the party complaining shall appear before the magistrate who may have taken recognisance or made the commitment, or before the court in which the indictment shall be, and acknowledge to have received satisfaction for such injury and damage, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, in his discretion, to discharge the recognisance which may have been taken for the appearance of the defendant, or in case of committal, to discharge the prisoner, or for the court also where such proceeding has been returned to the court, in their discretion, to order a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on the indictment, as the case may require, upon payment of costs: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any assault and battery, or other misdemeanor, committed by or on any officer or minister of justice.(d)

B. INDICTMENTS AND PLEADINGS.

10. The foreman of any grand jury, or any member thereof, is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the requisite oaths or affirmations to any witness whose name may be marked by the district attorney on the bill of indictment.(e)

11. Every indictment shall be deemed and adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act of the assembly prohibiting the crime, and prescribing the punishment, if any such there be, or, if at common law, so plainly that the nature of the offence charged may be easily understood by the jury. Every objection to any indictment for any formal defect, apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken by demurrer, or on motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterward; and every court, before whom any such objection shall be taken for any formal defect, may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular, by the clerk or other officer of the court, and &c. thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect appeared.(g)

8. Act 31 March 1860, § 8 P. L. 432.

9. Ibid. § 9.

10. Ibid. § 10.

11. Ibid. § 11.

(a) This section is a consolidation of the first clause of the act of 1705, 1 Sm. 56; and the first section of the act of 30 April 1832, P. L. 388. Report on the Penal Code 39.

(b) See 1 T. & H. Pr. 303-10.

(c) This section is taken from the 3d section of the act of 10th April 1848, P. L. 449. Report on the Penal Code 40.

(d) This section is an extension of the existing law of the 17th March 1806, 4 Sm. 318. Report on the Penal Code 40.

(e) This is taken from the 1st section of the act 5th April 1826, 9 Sm. 136. That witnesses, whose names had not been marked by the district attorney on the bill of indictment, were sworn and examined by the foreman of the grand jury, is not pleadable in bar; at most, it is only ground for a motion to quash. *Tillard v. Com.*, 13 Leg. Int. 132.

(g) Sections 11 to 22 are all new, and are certainly not the least important in the proposed amendments of our penal system. The history of criminal administration abounds with instances in which the guilty have escaped, by reason of the apparently unreasonable nicety required in indictments. Lord Hale, one of the best, and most humane of English judges, long since remarked, that such niceties were "grown to be a blemish and an inconvenience in the law, and the administration thereof; that more offenders escaped by the easy ear given to exceptions to indictments, than by the manifestations of their innocence, and that the grossest crimes had gone unpunished, by reason of these unseemly niceties." The reason for recognising these subtleties by the common law, no doubt arose from the humanity of the judges, who, in administering a system in which the punishment of death followed almost every conviction of felony, were naturally disposed, in favor of life, to hold the crown to the strictest rules. Since, however, the reform of the penal laws, and the just apportionment of punishment to crimes according to their intrinsic atrocity and danger, the reason which led to the adoption of these technical niceties has ceased, and with the cessation of the reason, the technicalities themselves should be expunged from our system. The 11th section of this act proposes what the com-

mmissioners believe will be an effective remedy to this reproach of the common law, without depriving the accused of any proper privilege; it leaves him, at the outset of his trial, to determine whether he will question the relevancy of his accusation, or take issue on the merits of the charge; If he elects the latter, and is condemned, there seems neither moral nor legal fitness in permitting him to urge formal exceptions, which, if suggested, at an early period, would have been promptly corrected. The 12th and 13th sections are intended to meet cases of frequent occurrence, in which, although an indictment is strictly formal, yet, owing to some accidental slip in its preparation, it is found on the trial that the proofs do not entirely tally with the description of the instrument set forth in the indictment, or in the names of persons or places described therein. By the law as it now stands, where written instruments enter into the gist of the offence, as in forgery, passing counterfeit money, selling lottery tickets, sending threatening letters, &c., they are required to be set out in words and figures; the omission of a figure in an indictment for forgery is fatal. In the case of *Com. v. Gillespie*, 7 S. & R. 469, a mistake in spelling the name of "Burrall," which in the indictment was spelled "Burrill," was adjudged fatal after verdict. So, a variance between the names of the persons aggrieved, and places described in the indictment, and the proofs thereof on trial, will entitle the defendant to an acquittal, on the ground of the want of agreement between the allegations and the probata. The proposed sections authorize the courts to amend such verbal errors, if objected to; and thus terminate a class of technical niceties, which are a reproach to the rational administration of justice. The 14th and 15th sections avoid the existing necessity of setting forth, in indictments, the names of numerous individuals, owners of property feloniously or fraudulently taken, or maliciously injured or destroyed; it will serve to reduce the voluminousness of such indictments, and can do no possible injury to the defendant, who cannot be interested in the fact, whether one person is, or one hundred persons are the owners of property in regard to

Variances between written instruments as produced and laid in indictment amendable.

Inmaterial variances between indictment and proof amendable.

Manner of laying the ownership of property in cases of partners and joint owners.

12. It shall be lawful for any court of criminal jurisdiction, if such court shall see fit so to do, to cause the indictment for any offence whatever, when any variance or variances shall appear between any matter in writing or in print, produced in evidence, and the recital or setting forth thereof in the indictment whereon the trial is pending, to be forthwith amended in such particular or particulars, by some officer of the court, and after such amendment the trial shall proceed in the same manner, in all respects, as if no such variance or variances had appeared.

13. If, on the trial of any indictment for felony or misdemeanor, there shall appear to be any variance between the statement of such indictment and the evidence offered in proof thereof, in the name of any place mentioned or described in any such indictment; or in the name or description of any person or persons or body politic or corporation therein stated, or alleged to be the owner or owners of any property, real or personal, which shall form the subject of any offence charged therein; or the name or description of any person or persons, body politic or corporate therein stated or alleged to be injured or damaged, or intended to be injured or damaged, by the commission of such offence; or in the Christian name or surname, or both Christian and surname, or other description whatsoever of any person or persons whomsoever therein named or described; or in the name or description of any matter or thing whatsoever therein named or described; or in the ownership of any property named or described therein; it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom the trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defence upon such merits, to order such indictment to be amended, according to the proof, by some officer of the court, both in that part of the indictment wherein said variance occurs, and in every other part of the indictment in which it may become necessary to amend; and after such amendment, the trial shall proceed in the same manner, in all respects, and with the same consequences, as if no variance had occurred. And every verdict and judgment which shall be given after making such amendment, shall be of the same force and effect, in all respects, as if the indictment had originally been in the same form in which it was after such amendment was made.

14. In order to remove the difficulty of describing the ownership of property, in the case of partners and joint owners, in any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor committed on or with respect to any money, chattels, bond, bill, note or other valuable security or effects belonging to or in the possession of any partners or joint owners, it shall be sufficient to aver that the particular subject-matter on which or with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed, to be the property of some one or more of the partners or joint owners named in the indictment, and of other persons being partners or joint owners with him or them, without stating any of the names of such other persons; and in any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor, committed on or with respect to any house or building whatsoever, belonging to or in the possession of any partners or joint owners, or for any felony or misdemeanor committed on or with

12. Act 31 March 1860, § 12. P. L. 433.

13. Ibid. § 13.

14. Ibid. § 14.

which he is charged with having committed a felony or misdemeanor. The 16th section refers to public property, and rests on the same principle as the fourteenth and fifteenth sections. The 17th and 18th sections will enable the criminal pleader to simplify hereafter the forms of indictments in forgery, and facilitate him in averring instruments necessary to be recited in any other indictment. The 12th and 13th sections contemplate the amendment of indictments, framed according to the existing law, where an accidental error occurs between the instrument and names described, and those offered in proof. These sections strike at the root of the evil sought to be eradicated, by giving the pleader the option to prepare his indictment in such a way as to avoid, altogether, such difficulties; which can be done with ordinary care and caution. The 19th section contemplates avoiding the necessity of specifically describing the parties intended to be defrauded, and the embarrassing the proofs, in any case, with a question not really material to the issue. In forgeries, uttering and passing forged money, and in cheating by false pretences (the crimes contemplated by the section), the gist of the offence is, that the act charged was committed with an intent to defraud; an indictment containing that averment, should be sufficient, without requiring the pleader to go into the description of who was the party intended to be defrauded; a mistake in whom would acquit the accused, although the jury should be convinced that he had forged or uttered false money, or had been guilty of cheating by false pretences, with intent to defraud. The 20th section, providing for indictments for murder and manslaughter, from the nature and consequences of these offences, require that a somewhat detailed explanation of the reasons which have led to their introduction should be given. By the common law, in an indictment for murder, it is essentially necessary to set forth, particularly, the manner of the killing, and the means by which it was effected; if a person be indicted for one species of killing, as by poisoning, he cannot be convicted by evidence of a different species of death, as by shooting, sturying or strangling. A few cases will serve to illustrate how far this principle has been carried. In Rex v. Kelly, 1 Mood. Cro. Cas. 113, decided in 1825, the indictment charged that the prisoner struck the deceased with a piece of brick, and it appeared probable that the prisoner had not struck with the brick but that he struck with his fist, and that the deceased fell from the blow upon a piece of brick, and that the fall on the brick was the cause of the death; it was unanimously held by the twelve judges of England, on a case reserved, that the cause

death had not been truly stated, and the prisoner was discharged. So in Rex v. Martin, 5 C. & P. 128, where the indictment charged the wound to have been inflicted by a blow with a hammer, held in the prisoner's hand, and it appeared that the injury might have been occasioned by a fall against the lock or key of a door, it was held, that if the injury was occasioned by a fall against the lock or key of a door, produced by the act of the defendant, the indictment was not sufficient. In Rex v. Hughes, 5 C. & P. 126, decided in 1832, the prisoner was indicted for an attempt to murder, by shooting the injured party with a pistol loaded with a leaden bullet; on the trial, no evidence was produced to actually prove that the pistol was loaded with a leaden bullet, none having been found either in the wound, or in the room where the wound was inflicted; the surgeon, examined in the case, testified that the wadding, if rammed tight, might have produced the effect without any ball; in this state of the evidence, the court ruled, that the indictment was not sufficiently proved, and the defendant was acquitted. It is true, that the courts have drawn a distinction, which rendered their rulings in indictments for homicide, as to the manner and cause of the death, more reconcilable with reason, to wit: that where the instrument laid in the indictment, and the instrument proved, are of the same nature and character, there is no variance, as if the wound is charged to have been inflicted with a dagger or knife, proof is sufficient which establishes the wound to have been inflicted with a sword, spear or the like; so, if the indictment allego a death by one kind of poison, proof of death by another kind of poison will support it. The section under consideration proposes to go one step in advance of this doctrine, by declaring that it shall hereafter be sufficient, in an indictment for murder, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; without going into the details of the cause and manner of the death, which the cases cited show only tends to create unnecessary difficulties on the trial, and often results in the complete defeat of justice. The 21st and 22d sections are intended to simplify indictments for perjury and subornation of perjury, which are now extremely voluminous and technical; these characteristics of indictments for these crimes, are so familiar to all criminal lawyers, as to render it unnecessary to enter into any details on the subject. The sections recommended for adoption will remedy these evils, and place indictments for these crimes on a rational footing. Report on the Penal Code 40-3.

respect to any property being in any such house or building, it shall be sufficient to aver that the particular house or building on or with respect to which, or on or with respect to the property being in which, any such offence shall have been committed, is the property of some one or more of the partners or joint owners named in the indictment, and of other persons being partners or joint owners with him or them, without stating any of the names of such other persons.

15. With regard to frauds committed against partners and joint owners, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor committed with intent to defraud any partners or joint owners, to allege that the act was committed with intent to defraud any one or more of the partners or joint owners named in the indictment, and other persons being partners or joint owners with him or them, without stating any of the names of such other persons.

16. With respect to property belonging to counties, cities, townships and districts, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor committed on or with respect to any goods, chattels, furniture, provisions, clothes, tools, utensils, materials or things whatsoever, which have been or at any time shall be provided for or at the expense of any county, city, township or district, to be used in any court, jail, house of correction, almshouse, or other building or place, or in any part thereof respectively, or to be used for the making, altering or repairing of any bridge or road, to aver that any such things are the property of such county, city, township or district.

17. In any indictment for forgery, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying or concealing, or obtaining by false pretences, any instrument, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile thereof, or otherwise describing the same or the value thereof.

18. In all other cases whatsoever in which it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment, as to any instrument, whether the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, and in such manner as to sufficiently identify such instrument, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part thereof.

19. It shall be sufficient in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting off any instrument whatsoever, or for obtaining or attempting to obtain any property by false pretences, to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud, without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned, it shall not be necessary to prove any intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged with an intent to defraud.

20. In any indictment for murder or manslaughter, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter, to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.(a)

21. In every indictment for wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged, and in what court, or before whom the oath or affirmation was taken, averring such court or person or body to have competent authority to administer the same, together with the proper averment, to falsify the matter wherein the perjury is assigned, without setting forth the information, indictment, declaration or part of any record or proceeding, other than as aforesaid, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person, or body before whom the perjury was committed.

22. In every indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining, or contracting with others to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence, without setting forth the information, indictment, declaration or part of any record or proceedings, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person or body before whom the perjury was committed, or was agreed or promised to be committed.

23. In cases arising under the laws of this commonwealth for the restraint of the horrid practice of duelling, it shall be sufficient to form an indictment generally, against either of the principals for challenging another to fight at deadly weapons, and notwithstanding it may appear on the trial that the defendant only accepted the challenge, it shall be sufficient to convict and render him liable to the penalties of the law; and in like manner an indictment against the seconds may be framed generally, for carrying and delivering a challenge, and proof of the mere act of fighting, and the defendant being present thereto, shall be sufficient to convict the defendant upon an indictment so framed; and if the duel shall take place within this commonwealth, the mere fact of fighting shall be full and complete evidence of the charges, respectively, of giving or receiving, or of carrying or delivering a challenge, without other proof thereof.(b)

15. Act 31 March 1860, § 15. P. L. 434.
16. Ibid. § 16.
17. Ibid. § 17.

18. Ibid. § 18.
19. Ibid. § 19.
20. Ibid. § 20.

21. Ibid. § 21.
22. Ibid. § 22.
23. Ibid. § 23.

(a) An indictment drawn in conformity with the provisions of this section is not in conflict with the constitutional proviso, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accus-

Counts for
stealing and
receiving,
may be
joined.

24. In every indictment for feloniously stealing property, it shall be lawful to add a count for feloniously receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen; and in any indictment for feloniously receiving property, knowing it to have been stolen, it shall be lawful to add a count for feloniously stealing said property; and it shall be lawful for the jury trying the same, to find a verdict of guilty either of stealing the property, or of receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen; and if such indictment shall have been preferred and found against two or more persons, it shall be lawful for the jury who shall try the same, to find all or any of the said persons guilty of either stealing the property or of receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen, or to find one or more of the said persons guilty of stealing the property, and the other or others of them guilty of receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen.(a)

Issue and
trial in cri-
minal cases.

25. In all cases of felony the prisoner shall be arraigned, and where any person on being so arraigned shall plead not guilty, every such person shall be deemed and taken to put himself upon the inquest or country for trial, without any question being asked of him how he will be tried, and the inquest shall be charged only to inquire whether he be guilty or not guilty of the crime charged against him, and no more. And wherever a person shall be indicted for treason or felony, the jury impanelled to try such person shall not be charged to inquire concerning his lands, tenements or goods, nor whether he fled for such treason or felony.(b)

Prisoners
standing
mute.

26. If any prisoner shall, upon his arraignment for any offence with which he is indicted, stand mute, or not answer directly, or shall peremptorily challenge above the number of persons summoned as jurors for his trial to which he is by law entitled, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him on the record,(c) the supernumerary challenges shall be disregarded, and the trial shall proceed in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty, and for his trial had put himself upon the country.(d)

Prosecutor's
name to be
indorsed on
indictment.

27. No person shall be required to answer to any indictment for any offence whatsoever, unless the prosecutor's name, if any there be, is indorsed thereon; and if no person shall avow himself the prosecutor, the court may hear witnesses, and determine whether there is such a private prosecutor, and if they shall be of opinion that there is such a prosecutor, then direct his name to be indorsed on such indictment.(e)

Distinct acts
of embezzle-
ment may be
charged in
same indict-
ment.

28. It shall be lawful in cases of embezzlement by clerks, servants or other persons in the employ of another, to charge in the indictment, and proceed against an offender for any distinct acts of embezzlement, not exceeding three, which may have been committed by him against the same master or employer, within the space of six calendar months, from the first to the last of such acts, and in every such indictment, except where the offence shall relate to a chattel, it shall be sufficient to allege the embezzlement to be of money, without specifying any particular coin or valuable security; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained, if the offender shall be proved to have embezzled any amount, although the particular species of coin or valuable security of which such amount was composed, shall not be proved, or if he shall be proved to have embezzled any piece of coin or valuable security, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or valuable security may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.(g)

Nolle prose-
qui.

29. No district attorney shall, in any criminal case whatsoever, enter a *nolle prosequi*, either before or after bill found, without the assent of the proper court in writing first had and obtained.(h)

Plea of autre-
fois convict,
or autrefois
acquit.

30. In any plea of *autrefois acquit*, or *autrefois convict*, it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state, that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the offence charged in the indictment.(i)

24. Act 31 March 1860, § 24. P. L. 436.
25. Ibid. § 25.

26. Ibid. § 26.
27. Ibid. § 27.

28. Ibid. § 28.
29. Ibid. § 29.

30. Ibid. § 30.

(a) This section is new, and is intended to remedy difficulties arising from the common law doctrines in relation to the joinder of offences and joint offenders. At common law, a felony and a misdemeanor, such as burglary and receiving stolen goods, could not be regularly joined; in larceny, counts for receiving were sometimes added, but the practice was regarded as of doubtful legality, until in the cases of *Rex v. Galloway*, 1 Mood. Cro. Cas. 234, and of *Rex v. Madden*, 1 Mood. Cro. Cas. 277, it was decided to be erroneous. In Pennsylvania, the uniform practice has been to unite counts for larceny and receiving, but in no other kind of felonious taking has such joinder been permitted. So, at common law, if two persons are charged with jointly receiving stolen goods, a joint act of receiving must be proved; proof that one received in the absence of the other, and afterwards delivered to him, will not suffice. *Rex v. Messingham*, 1 Mood. Cro. Cas. 257. The proposed section will obviate these technical difficulties, as it permits a count for receiving to be joined with all indictments for felonious taking, and authorizes the conviction of one or more of several persons, jointly indicted, for felonious taking or receiving, either as principals or receivers, according to their actual guilt. Report on the Penal Code 43.

(b) This section is new, and has been introduced to dispense with the useless forms which prevail in some of our criminal courts, following the ancient practice of the common law. Report on the Penal Code 43.

(c) Where a plea of "not guilty" is entered under this section, for a prisoner who stands mute, and there is a trial and

judgment, he cannot subsequently assign for error any matters appertaining to the precept, venire, drawing, summoning and returning of jurors, &c.; such case is within the 53d section of this act. 5 Wh. 67, 78.

(d) This section is taken from the 5th section of the act of 23d September 1791, 3 Sim. 40. Report on the Penal Code 44.

(e) This section is taken from one of the clauses of the act of 1705, 1 Sm. 56. The old law has been so amended as to enable the court to determine the question, in any case, whether there is such a prosecutor, and who he is, and if any, to order his name to be indorsed on the indictment. Report on the Penal Code 44. If there be no proof of a prosecutor, the defendant must plead without such indorsement. 1 D. 5.

(f) The provisions of this section are necessary for preventing the difficulties that may be hereafter experienced in the prosecution of the various fraudulent embezzlements prescribed against by the "Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth," and particularly by the 107th section thereof (tit. "Crimes" 107), against such embezzlement by clerks, servants and other persons in the employ of others. Report on the Penal Code 44.

(g) This section is taken from the proviso to the 1st section of the act of 3d May 1860, P. L. 654. Report on the Penal Code 44. See tit. "District Attorneys," 10, note a.

(h) This section proposes in favor of the accused, to simplify the pleas of heretofore acquitted, and heretofore convicted, and thus relieve them from all technical embarrassments; it is new. Report on the Penal Code 44.

C. COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

31. The courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall have power—(a) Courts of oyer and terminer.
 I. To inquire by the oaths and affirmations of good and lawful men of the county, of all crimes committed, or triable in such county.

II. To hear, determine and punish the same, and to deliver the jails of such county of all prisoners therein, according to law.

III. To try indictments found in the quarter sessions, and certified by the said court according to law; and the said courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and power to try and punish all persons charged with any of the crimes herein enumerated, which shall be committed within the respective county, to wit:

(1.) All persons charged with any murder or manslaughter, or other homicide, and all persons charged with being accessory to any such crime.

(2.) All persons charged with treason against the commonwealth.

(3.) All persons charged with sodomy, buggery, rape or robbery, their counsellors, aiders and abettors.

(4.) All persons charged with the crime of voluntarily and maliciously burning any building, or other thing, made punishable in the same manner as arson.(b)

(5.) All persons charged with mayhem, or with the crime of cutting off the tongue, putting out the eye, slitting the nose, cutting off the nose, cutting off a lip, cutting off or disabling any limb or member of a person, by lying in wait, or with malice aforethought, and with intent in so doing to maim or disfigure such person, and their aiders and abettors and counsellors.

(6.) All persons charged with burglary.

(7.) Every woman who shall be charged with having endeavored privately, either by herself or the procurement of others, to conceal the death of any issue of her body, male or female, which, if it were born alive, would be by law a bastard, so that it may not be known whether such issue was born dead or alive, or whether it was murdered or not.

(8.) All persons charged with the second or any subsequent offence of receiving, harboring or concealing any robber, burglar, felon or thief, or with the crime of receiving or buying any goods or chattels, which shall have been feloniously taken or stolen, knowing the same to be so taken or stolen.

32. The courts of quarter sessions of the peace shall have jurisdiction and power within Quarter sessions. the respective counties—

I. To inquire, by the oaths or affirmations of good and lawful men of the county, of all crimes, misdemeanors and offences whatsoever, against the laws of this commonwealth, which shall be triable in the respective county.

II. To inquire of, hear, determine and punish, in due form of law, all such crimes and misdemeanors and offences, whereof exclusive jurisdiction is not given, as aforesaid, to the courts of oyer and terminer of such county.

III. To take, in the name of the commonwealth, all manner of recognisances and obligations heretofore taken and allowed to be taken by any justice of the peace; and they shall certify such as shall be taken, in relation to any crime not triable therein, to the next court of oyer and terminer having power to take cognisance thereof.

IV. To continue, or discharge the recognisance and obligations of persons bound to keep the peace, or to be of good behavior, taken as aforesaid, or certified into such court by any justice of the peace of such county, and to inquire of, hear and determine, in the manner hitherto practised and allowed, all complaints which shall be found thereon.

V. The courts of quarter sessions shall also have jurisdiction in cases of fines, penalties or punishments, imposed by any act of assembly, for offences, misdemeanors or delinquencies, except where it shall be otherwise expressly provided and enacted.

VI. The said courts shall also have and exercise such other jurisdiction and powers, not herein enumerated, as may have been heretofore given to them by law.

Whenever any indictment shall be found in any court of quarter sessions, for any crime or offence not triable therein, it shall be the duty of said court to certify the same into the court of oyer and terminer next to be holden in such county, there to be heard and determined in due course of law.

The judges of the county courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions, and every Powers of the courts. of them, shall have power to direct their writs or precepts to all or any of the sheriffs or other officers of any of the counties, cities, boroughs or towns corporate of this commonwealth, to arrest and bring before them persons indicted for felonies and other offences, and amenable to the respective court; each of said courts shall have power to award process to levy and recover such fines, forfeitures and amercements, as shall be imposed, taxed or adjudged by them respectively; each of the said courts shall have full power and authority to establish such rules for regulating the practice thereof respectively and for expediting the determination of suits, causes and proceedings therein, as in their

31. Act 31 March 1860, § 31. P. L. 437.

32. Id. 1. § 32.

(a) The 31st and 32d sections are transcripts from the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22d sections of the act of 16th June 1836, P. L. 790. It has been thought proper, although left unrepealed, to introduce them here, in order to render these bills a complete consolidation of our statute laws relating to crimes, punishments and criminal procedure. As questions of jurisdiction frequently present themselves in criminal courts, the laws defining and establishing such jurisdiction have their proper place here. The laws in reference to the constitution of these courts are to be found in the "Act relative to the organization of the courts of justice," passed April 14, 1834, P. L. 333; these have not been interfered with. Report on the Penal Code 44.

(b) See 8 Pittsburgh Leg. J. 290.

discretion they shall judge necessary or proper: *Provided*, That such rules shall not be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this commonwealth; each of the said courts is empowered to issue writs of subpoena, under their official seal, into any county of this commonwealth, to summon and bring before the respective court any person to give testimony in any cause or matter depending before them, under the penalties hitherto appointed and allowed, in any such case, by the laws of this commonwealth.

Writs of error and certiorari.

33. Every person indicted in any court of quarter sessions, or in any county court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, may remove the indictment, and all proceedings thereon, or a transcript thereof, into the supreme court by a writ of certiorari, or a writ of error, as the case may require: *Provided*, That no such writ of certiorari, or writ of error shall issue, or be available, to remove the said indictment and proceeding thereupon, or a transcript thereof, or to stay execution of the judgment thereupon rendered, unless the same shall be specially allowed (a) by the supreme court, or one of the justices thereof, upon sufficient cause to it or him shown, (b) or shall have been sued out, with the consent of the attorney-general; which special allowance or consent shall be in writing, and certified on the said writ. (c)

D. OF THE TRIAL.

Persons under bail not to be placed in the criminal bar.

34. No person who may hereafter be arraigned on any indictment, and who shall be bound by recognisance to appear and abide by the judgment of the court, shall be placed within the prisoner's bar to plead to such indictment, or be confined therein during his trial; and all persons shall have an opportunity of a full and free communication with their counsel. (d)

Persons indicted for treason to have copy of indictment.

35. Every person indicted for treason shall have a copy of the indictment (e) and a list of the jury and the witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving such indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such jurors and witnesses, delivered to him three whole days before the trial. (g)

Peremptory challenges.

36. On the trial of any indictment for treason or misprision of treason, murder, manslaughter, concealing the death of a bastard child, rape, robbery, burglary, sodomy, malicious maiming and arson, the accused shall be at liberty to challenge, peremptorily, twenty of the jurors, and on the trial of all other indictments the accused shall be at liberty to challenge, peremptorily, four of the jurors. (h)

Challenges by the commonwealth.

37. The commonwealth shall have the right, in all cases, to challenge, peremptorily, four persons, (i) and every peremptory challenge beyond the number allowed by law in any of the said cases, shall be entirely void, and the trial of such person shall proceed as if no such challenge had been made.

How challenges are to be conducted.

38. All challenges in criminal proceedings shall be conducted as follows, to wit: the commonwealth shall challenge one person, and then the defendant shall challenge one person, and so alternately, until all the challenges shall be made; but if the commonwealth shall refuse to make any challenge, the defendant shall, nevertheless, have the right to challenge the full number allowed him by law.

How to be determined.

39. When a challenge for a cause assigned shall be made in any criminal proceeding, the truth of such cause shall be inquired of and determined by the court. (k)

Trial of persons jointly indicted, and joint challenges.

40. In all cases in which two or more persons are jointly indicted for any offence, it shall be in the discretion of the court to try them jointly or severally, except that in cases of felonious homicide, the parties charged shall have the right to demand separate trials; (l) and in all cases of joint trials, the accused shall have the right to the same

33. Act 31 March 1860, § 33. P. L. 439.

34. Ibid. § 34.

35. Ibid. § 35.

36. Ibid. § 36.

37. Ibid. § 37.

38. Ibid. § 38.

39. Ibid. § 39.

40. Ibid. § 40.

(a) A writ of error issued without a special allocatur will be quashed. 2 S. & R. 453. 2 Wh. 113. So also, if the allocatur be obtained before sentence. 16 S. & R. 319.

(b) It is never granted on mere technical matters, not going to the merits. 2 Barr 244. 3 S. & R. 199. 3 Y. 39. 6 B. 403. 4 B. 424. 1 Wh. 525. There must be strong ground to believe that if the case be not removed, some important principle of law, or the plain justice of the case, will be violated. 4 Pittsburgh Leg. J. 668.

(c) This section is taken from the 7th section of the act of 13th April 1791, 3 Sm. 30; and the 9th section of the act of 16th June 1836, P. L. 787. Report on the Penal Code 44.

(d) This section is taken from the act of 28th March 1808, 4 Sm. 529. Report on the Penal Code 45.

(e) The caption is a portion of the indictment, and a copy of it must be furnished to the prisoner. 2 D. 342.

(g) The word "trial" here means the trying of the cause by the jury, and not the arraignment and pleading preparatory to such trial by the jury. 4 Mas. 232. This section is taken from the 29th section of the act of congress of 30th April 1790. Brightly's U. S. Dig. 221.

(h) The 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th sections are intended to supply the 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th and 156th sections of the act of 14th April 1834, P. L. 368. The changes therein, in reference to challenges, are, that by the 36th section of this act the number of challenges allowed the accused in treason, is twenty, whereas by the 152d section of the act of 1834, thirty-five challenges are allowed; and that by the 154th section of the act of 1834, the commonwealth is interdicted from challenging, without cause, in any case of felony, whereas by the 37th section of the present act, the commonwealth is only interdicted from challenging peremptorily in the cases enumerated in the 36th section, to wit: treason, misprision of treason, murder, manslaughter, concealing the death of a bastard child, rape, robbery, burglary, sodomy, malicious maiming and arson; all other felonies and misdemeanors, is allowed the same num-

ber of challenges as the defendant, to wit: four. The object of thus extending to the commonwealth the right of challenging, in the minor felonies, the same number of jurors as the defendant, arises from the fact, that by the present code a large number of offences, which were misdemeanors at common law, are now made felonies; hence, the excluding of the commonwealth from the right of challenge in any felony, is almost totally to deprive her of the right of challenge. In the practical administration of criminal justice, the right of the commonwealth to challenge four jurors peremptorily, is of the deepest importance; it is not an uncommon thing to find in a panel of jurors, one or more persons pledged to the defendant by personal or social sympathies, or influenced in his favor by worse motives; the right to peremptorily challenge four jurors, is the security of the public against such contingencies. The 39th section of the present act assigns to the court the authority of determining upon the truth and sufficiency of challenges for cause. Report on the Penal Code 45.

(i) This provision is not in conflict with the clause in the constitution, which provides "that trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate." 1 Wr. 45.

(k) The power to challenge for cause may be exercised at any time before the oath is tendered to the jury. 11 H. 12. It is good cause of challenge that the juror has conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. 17 S. & R. 155. Or that he has formed and expressed an opinion upon the evidence in the cause. 14 S. & R. 292. See 2 W. & S. 202. 1 Crauch C. C. 452. Or that the juror has been subpoenaed as a witness by the prisoner. 7 W. 585. Or that he is a tenant of one of the parties. 8 W. 304. Or that he had grossly misbehaved himself on a former occasion, declaring that he had tried to acquit any one the judge desired to have convicted; and that he was "a she man, and would as lief swear on a spelling book as

SA 110
Bible." 11 H. 12.

(l) See 12 C. 305

number of peremptory challenges to which either would be entitled if separately tried, and no more.(a)

41. All courts of criminal jurisdiction of this commonwealth shall be and are hereby authorized and required, when occasion shall render the same necessary,(b) to order a may be *tales de circumstantibus*, either for the grand or petit jury,(c) and all talesmen shall be awarded liable to the same challenges, fines and penalties as the principal jurors: *Provided*, *summoned*. That nothing herein contained shall repeal or alter the provisions of an act passed the 20th day of April 1858, entitled, "An act establishing a mode of drawing and selecting jurors in and for the city and county of Philadelphia."(d)

42. No alien shall, in any criminal case whatsoever, be entitled to a jury *de medietate lingue*, or partly of strangers.(e)

43. The trial of all treason against the commonwealth, committed out of the jurisdiction of the state, shall be in the county where the offender is apprehended, or into which he shall first be brought.(g)

44. If any person shall become an accessory before the fact, to any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any act of assembly now in force or hereafter to be in force, such person may be indicted, tried, convicted and punished in all respects as if he were a principal felon.(h)

45. If any person shall become an accessory after the fact, to any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any act of assembly now in force, or that may be hereafter in force, he may be indicted and convicted as an accessory after the fact, to the principal felony, together with the principal felon, or after the conviction of the principal felon, or may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, whether

41. Act 31 March 1860, § 41. P. L. 440.
42. Ibid. § 42.

43. Ibid. § 43.
44. Ibid. § 44.

45. Ibid. § 45.

(a) This section is new, and is introduced to settle a question in criminal practice, which has produced difficulty. At common law, upon a joint trial, each prisoner may challenge his full number, and every juror challenged as to one, is withdrawn from the panel as to all the prisoners on trial, and thus, in effect, the prisoners in such a case possess the power of peremptory challenge to the aggregate of the numbers to which they are respectively entitled. The embarrassments from defect of jurors, resulting from the exercise of this right by numerous defendants jointly indicted, led the courts, at a very early period, to determine that they had the power, against the will of the prisoners, to sever the panel, and try them severally, if they insisted upon their right of several challenges. This settled the question that prisoners, jointly indicted, could, against their wishes, be tried separately; but whether prisoners, jointly indicted, could demand a separate trial, presented another question; some insisting that they possess such a right; others contending that such severance is a matter of sound discretion, to be exercised by the court, with due regard and tenderness to prisoners, which characterizes our criminal jurisprudence; and this latter we regard as the better opinion. In the section under consideration this doctrine has been adopted, except as to cases of joint indictments for felonious homicide, in which it is proposed to give the accused the positive right to demand separate trials; in cases of joint trials, it is also proposed to limit the number of the challenges of all the prisoners, to the number each would be entitled to if separately tried, and no more. As prisoners jointly indicted for felonious homicide have, by this section, the right to sever in their trials, persons so circumstanced will not be affected by this latter provision, in cases of joint trial, as their being so tried is a matter resting entirely in their own choice. Report on the Penal Code 45.

(b) The court may direct a special venire to issue to two citizens, instead of the sheriff or coroner, whenever in their opinion, the nature of the case requires it. 15 Leg. Int. 325.

(c) It is an irregularity to call talesmen, unless it appear of record, that the regular panel was exhausted, and an order for talesmen made; but such irregularity, if not objected to, is cured by the verdict, under the 53d section. 10 H. 94.

(d) This section is a summary of the 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th and 148th sections of the act of 14th April 1834, P. L. 367; which sections have been left unrepealed, as they apply equally to civil as well as criminal proceedings. Report on the Penal Code 46.

(e) This section is taken from the 149th section of the act of 14th April 1834, P. L. 368; which has also been left unrepealed for the same reason. Report on the Penal Code 46.

(f) This section is new, and necessary in the event of trials of treason against the state hereafter taking place. Report on the Penal Code 46.

(g) The principle of this section, which prescribes the same punishment against accessories before the fact in felony, under the various synonyms of aiders, abettors, counsellors, confabters, &c., as against principals, is familiar to our criminal legislation; it is found in the 7th section of the act of 1718, 1 Sm. 113; in the 21st section of the act of 8th March 1780, 1 Sm. 499; in the 2d, 3d and 5th sections of the act of 5th April 1790, 2 Sm. 531; and in the 4th section of the act of 23d April 1829, 10 Sm. 431. There is, therefore, nothing new in the principle of this section, which is founded on the theory of the moral guilt of the accessory before the fact being equal to that of the principal offender. The new principle in the section is that which makes the accessory before the fact, guilty of substantive offence, and which subjects him to punishment for his crime, without postponing it until the conviction of the actual perpetrator; or more precisely speaking, which abolishes in felonies the technical distinction now existing between accesso-

ries before the fact and principal offenders. This was always the law as regards misdemeanors in which there are no accessories, all being regarded by law as principals; in felony, however, except in certain cases about to be noticed, an accessory cannot be tried before the conviction or outlawry of his principal, unless tried with him. In felonies of frequent occurrence, this was found a great and serious evil, which called for and received partial legislative correction; as early as the act of the 31st May 1718, 1 Sm. 103, it was provided that persons harboring, concealing or receiving robbers, burglars, felons or thieves, or receiving or buying any goods or chattels that should have been feloniously taken or stolen by any such robber, &c., knowing the same to be stolen, might be proceeded against as is therein directed; and that if any such principal felon could not be taken, *so as to be prosecuted and convicted* for such offence, that nevertheless it shall be lawful to prosecute and punish every such person buying or receiving any goods stolen by such principal felon, knowing the same to be stolen, although the principal felon should not be convicted of the felony. This, however, embraced only one class of accessories to wit, receivers of stolen goods, in cases where the principal was not amenable to justice; afterwards, by the act of 23d September 1791, 3 Sm. 41, it was provided "in all cases of felonies of death, robbery and burglary, it shall be lawful to punish receivers of such felons, robbers and burglars, by a fine and imprisonment, although the principal felons, robbers and burglars cannot be taken, so as to be prosecuted and tried for said offences; which conviction and sentence of said receivers shall exempt them from being prosecuted as accessories after the fact in case the principal felon, robber or burglar shall afterwards be taken and convicted. This act extended only to accessories after the fact, in cases in which the principals could not be taken.

The act of 11th April 1825, 8 Sm. 438, was passed to avoid a difficulty which afterwards arose in the prosecutions of receivers of stolen goods, in cases in which the principals were amenable to justice. The act of 1718 was taken from the 4th section of 4th and 5th Anne, chap. 31, which only authorized proceedings against such receivers before the conviction or attainer of their principals, when such principals could not be taken. Foster, in his discourse on accomplices, 2 6, p. 373, says on this point: "I know attempts have been made, under various shapes, to prosecute the receiver as for a misdemeanor, while the principal hath been in custody and amenable, but not convicted; but I think such devices illegal." The act of 1825 solved the difficulty, by declaring that receivers of property, knowing it to have been feloniously stolen, may be prosecuted, although the principal be not before convicted, and whether he be amenable to justice or not.

It will thus be seen, that all our legislation with regard to the trial of accessories to felonies, before the conviction of their principals, applies only to accessories after the fact, a class of offenders who have had no primary connection with the original crime, and whose guilt only consists in having given comfort and succor to the actual offender after its perpetration; except in cases of receivers of stolen goods, this offence is often almost venial, consisting frequently in parents and friends, influenced by the ties of blood, or the impulses of affection, giving aid and comfort to an offender whose crime they abominate and deplore. It seems strange that the common law privilege, which exempted accessories from liability to justice until the conviction or attainer of the principal, should be taken away in cases of accessories after the fact, and left in those of accessories before the fact, whose guilt is always as great, and often much greater, than that of the principal. The 45th section proposes putting our statute laws on the subject of accessories to felonies in harmony with justice and reason. Report on the Penal Code 46-8.

the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice, and may thereupon be punished in like manner as any accessory after the fact to the same felony, if convicted as an accessory, may be punished; and the offence of such person, howsoever indicted, may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished, by any court which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felon, in the same manner as if the act by reason of which such person shall have become accessory, had been committed at the same place as the principal felony: *Provided always*, That no person who shall be once duly tried for any such offence, whether as an accessory after the fact, or as for a substantive felony, shall be liable to be again indicted or tried for the same offence. (a)

Felonious
striking or
poisoning in
one county,
and death in
another.

46. If any person hereafter shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned or receive other cause of death in one county, and die of the same stroke, poisoning or other cause of death in another county, then an indictment found therefor by jurors of the county where the death shall happen, shall be as good and effectual in law, as well against the principal in such murder as against the accessory thereto, as if the stroke, poisoning or other cause of death had been given, done or committed in the same county where such indictment shall be found; and the proper courts having jurisdiction of the offence shall proceed upon the same as they might or could do in case such felonious stroke, poisoning or other cause of death, and the death itself thereby ensuing, had been committed and happened all in one and the same county. (b)

Felonious
striking or
poisoning in
the state and
death out of
the state.

47. If any person shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned or receive other cause of death within the jurisdiction of this state, and shall die of such stroke, poisoning or other cause of death at any place out of the jurisdiction of this state, an indictment therefor found by the jurors of the county in which such stroke, poisoning or other cause of death shall happen as aforesaid, shall be as good and effectual, as well against the principal in any such murder, as against the accessory thereto, as if such felonious stroke, poisoning or other cause of death, and the death thereby ensuing, and the offence of such accessory, had happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found; and the courts having jurisdiction of the offence shall proceed upon the same, as well against principal as accessory, as they could in case such felonious stroke, poisoning or other cause of death, and the death thereby ensuing, and the offence of such accessory, had both happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found. (c)

Proof of of-
fences com-
mitted near
county lines.

48. In order to obviate the difficulty of proof as to all offences committed near the boundaries of counties, in any indictment for felony or misdemeanor committed on the boundary or boundaries of two or more counties, or within the distance of five hundred yards of any such boundary or boundaries, it shall be sufficient to allege that such felony or misdemeanor was committed in any of the said counties; and every such felony or misdemeanor shall and may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in the county within which the same shall be so alleged to have been committed, in the same manner as if it had been actually committed therein. (d)

Proof of of-
fences com-
mitted dur-
ing journeys.

49. In order to obviate the difficulty of proof as to offences committed during journeys from place to place, in any indictment for felony or misdemeanor committed on any person or on any property, upon any stage coach, stage, wagon, railway-car or other such carriage whatever, employed in any journey, it shall be sufficient to allege that such felony or misdemeanor was committed within any county or place through any part whereof such coach, wagon, cart, car or other carriage shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed; and in all cases where the centre or other part of any highway shall constitute the boundaries of any two counties, it shall be sufficient to allege that the felony or mis-

46. Act 31 March 1860, § 46. P. L. 441.

47. Ibid. § 47.

48. Ibid. § 48.

49. Ibid. § 49.

(a) This section is only an extension of the existing laws, which, as will be seen from the preceding remarks, subjected accessories after the fact, and receivers, to punishment before the conviction or attainder of their principals. It embraces such accessories not only in common law felonies, but those created, or which hereafter may be created, by statute; it authorizes the conviction of such offenders either with or after the conviction of the principals, or for a substantive offence, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. It also provides for the case of a party becoming an accessory after the fact in one county to a felony committed in another; giving jurisdiction over the crime of such accessory to the courts of the county having jurisdiction over the crime of the principal offender. This provision supplies the 22d and 23d sections of the act of 1718, 1 Sm. 119, made, probably, to meet a doubt at common law, whether an accessory in one county to a felony in another, was indictable in either. Report on the Penal Code 48.

(b) This section has been introduced to remove a difficulty which might arise in a case of homicide, where a man had died in one county from an injury, or other cause of death, received in another county. Hawkins, in his Pleas of the Crown, book 2, chap. 25, § 36, says, that "at the common law, if a man had died in one county of a stroke received in another, it seems to have been the more general opinion that, regularly, the homicide was indictable in neither of them, because the offence was not complete in either, and no grand jury could inquire of what happened out of their county." This inconvenience was remedied by 2d & 3d Edward VI, chap. 24, by which it was enacted,

that in such cases the trial should take place in the county where the death happened. This statute is among those reported by the judges of the Supreme Court, as being in force in Pennsylvania; hence the expediency of this section to meet such a case, should it hereafter arise. Report on the Penal Code 49.

(c) In the case of a wound, or other cause of death, being given in this state, and the party receiving the same dying in another state (a thing which might very readily occur, as in the case of duels), by the existing law it is at least doubtful whether a prosecution for homicide could be maintained in either; Hawkins, book 1, chap. 31, §§ 11, 12. If a mortal injury, or poison is given or administered maliciously in the state, and death ensues therefrom out of the state, the act which caused the death, and the malice which influenced the act, the two great essential elements of felonious homicide, have been perpetrated and manifested within our jurisdiction; it seems, therefore, fitting, that in such cases, jurisdiction over the crime should be exercised by the state. The section is new, but manifestly necessary in any penal system claiming to be complete. Report on the Penal Code 49.

(d) The 48th and 49th sections are new; they are intended to obviate difficulties which occur in laying the county, where a crime has been committed, so near county lines, as to render it doubtful in which of two counties it has been actually perpetrated; and to obviate similar difficulties, where the crime has been committed during journeys or voyages by land or water, in carriages or vessels of any kind, which have passed through various counties in the journey or voyage during which the crime has been committed. The sections will be found of real practical value. Report on the Penal Code 49.

demeanor was committed in either of the said counties through, or adjoining to, or by the boundaries of any part whereof such coach, wagon, cart, car or other carriage shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed; and in any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor, committed on any person or on any property on board any vessel whatsoever, employed in any voyage or journey on any navigable river, canal or inland navigation, it shall be sufficient to allege that such felony or misdemeanor was committed in any county or place through any part whereof such vessel shall have passed in the course of the voyage or journey during which such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed; and in all cases where the side or bank of any navigable river or creek, canal or inland navigation, or the centre or other part thereof, shall constitute the boundary of any two counties, it shall be sufficient to allege that such felony or misdemeanor was committed in either of the said counties through, or adjoining to, or by the boundary of any part thereof, such vessel shall have passed in the course of the voyage or journey during which such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed; and every such felony or misdemeanor committed in any of the cases aforesaid, shall and may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in the county or place within which the same shall be so alleged to have been committed, in the same manner as if it had actually been committed therein.

50. If on the trial of any person charged with any felony or misdemeanor, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence, that the defendant did not complete the offence for felony charged, but was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return, as they find their verdict, that the defendant is not guilty of the felony or misdemeanor charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same; and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for attempting to commit the particular felony or misdemeanor charged in the indictment; and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned, shall be liable to be afterward prosecuted for an attempt to commit the felony or misdemeanor for which he was so tried.(a)

51. If upon the trial of any person for any misdemeanor, it shall appear that the facts given in evidence amount in law to a felony, such person shall not by reason of misde-meanor not thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; and no person tried for such a misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for felony on the same facts, unless the court before whom such trial may be had shall think fit, in its discretion, to discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial, and direct such person to be indicted for felony; in which case such person may be dealt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for such misdemeanor.

52. No person shall be deemed and adjudged an incompetent witness on the trial of any indictment, for or by reason of such person being entitled, in the event of the conviction of the defendant, to a restitution of his property feloniously taken, or the value to be compensated, or if fraudulently obtained, to a pecuniary remuneration or compensation therefore, or for or by reason of such witness being liable and subject to the payment of the costs of prosecution.(b)

53. No verdict in any criminal court shall be set aside, nor shall any judgment be arrested or reversed, nor sentence delayed, for any defect or error in the precept issued from any court, or in the venire issued for the summoning and returning of jurors, or for any defect or error in drawing, summoning or returning any juror, or panel of jurors,(c) but a trial, or an agreement to try on the merits,(d) or pleading guilty, or the general issue(e) in any case, shall be a waiver of all errors and defects in, or relative

50. Act 31 March 1809, § 50. P. L. 42.

51. Ibid. § 51.

52. Ibid. § 52.

53. Ibid. § 53.

(a) The 50th and 51st sections are new, and intended to facilitate the conviction of offenders, and avoid unnecessary delay in the administration of criminal justice. By the law as it now stands, if on the trial of an indictment for felony, it appears that some circumstance is wanted to establish the complete technical offence, the prisoner must be acquitted, although the proofs are perfect of an attempt to commit the crime; and on the other hand, where the indictment charges an attempt to commit a crime, and the proof establishes that the crime has actually been committed, the American courts have generally held that the prisoner must be acquitted, because the misdemeanor charged, is merged in the felony proved. The operation of the first of these doctrines is best exemplified by decided cases. Lord Hale, in his *Pleas of the Crown*, vol. 1, p. 508, thus recites one of these cases: "A. hath his keys tied to the strings of his purse; B., a cut-purse, takes his purse, with the money in it, out of his pocket, but the keys which were hanged to his purse strings, hanged in his pocket; A. takes B. with his purse in his hand, but the strings hanged to his pocket by the keys; it was ruled that this was no felony, for the keys and purse strings hanged in the pocket of A., whereby A. had still in law the possession of his purse, so that *lictus, caput non asportavit*. So, where a thief went into a shop, took up some goods, intending to steal them, but before he had removed them from the spot on which they lay, discovered they were tied to the counter by a cord; upon being tried for stealing, it was held that the property never was either completely severed from the possession of the owner, nor completely in the possession of the prisoner, and he was acquitted." Sleigh's Criminal Law 29. In regard to the other doctrine sought to be changed by this section, viz.: that a misdemeanor

charged is merged in a felony proved, it has been frequently held in this country that where, on an indictment for an assault, attempt or conspiracy, with intent to commit a felony, it appeared that the felony was actually committed, it was the duty of the court to charge the jury, that the misdemeanor had merged, and that the defendant must be acquitted. Wharton's American Criminal Law §§ 564, 2294. In England, however, this doctrine has been shaken, if not repudiated by the cases of *Rex v. Neale*, 1 Denison's Cro. Cas. 36, and *Rex v. Button*, 11 Ad. & Elij. (N. S.) 829. The section under consideration will, if adopted, destroy the future operation of a subtle fiction, having no origin in substantial common sense. Report on the Penal Code 50.

(b) This section is taken from the act of 29th March 1809, 5 Sm. 48; and the 31st section of the act of 31st May 1718, 1 Sm 123. Report on the Penal Code 51.

(c) See 2 S. & R. 300. 4 P. L. J. 512.

(d) A trial on the merits is a waiver of all irregularities and defects in the mode of summoning and returning the jurors. 5 C. 429. After a trial it is too late to object to mistakes in the process as to the Christian and surname of some of the jurors by whom the verdict was rendered. 10 H. 94. If a person, not on the panel, is called, and permitted to sit, the irregularity is cured by this section. 3 H. 236. But if a stranger answer to the name of one of the panel, and is sworn as a juror, it is a mistrial, and not within the statute. *Com. v. Spring*, 10 Leg. Int. 54-6. 1 Am. L. R. 424. See 4 P. L. J. 521.

(e) If the prisoner stands mute, and the plea of not guilty is entered by the court, it is within the act. 5 Wh. 67. See 2 Ash. 90.

or appertaining to the said precept, venire, drawing, summoning and returning of jurors.(a)

Of the trial
of prisoners
committed.

54. If any person shall be committed for treason or felony, or other indictable offence, and shall not be indicted and tried some time in the next term, session of oyer and terminer, general jail delivery, or other court where the offence is properly cognizable, after such commitment, it shall and may be lawful for the judges or justices thereof,(b) and they are hereby required on the last day of the term, sessions or court, to set at liberty the said prisoner upon bail, unless it shall appear to them, upon oath or affirmation, that the witnesses for the commonwealth, mentioning their names, could not then be produced ;(c) and if such prisoner shall not be indicted and tried the second term, session or court(d) after his or her commitment, unless the delay happen on the application or with the assent of the defendant, or upon trial he shall be acquitted, he shall be discharged from imprisonment:(e) *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall extend to discharge out of prison, any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any other state, and who by the constitution of the United States ought to be delivered up to the executive power of such state, nor any person guilty of, or charged with a breach or violation of the laws of nations.(g)

Witnesses in
forgeries.

55. Upon the trial of any indictment for making or passing, and uttering, any false, forged or counterfeited coin, or bank note, the court may receive in evidence, to establish either the genuineness or falsity of such coin or note, the oaths or affirmations of witnesses who may, by experience and habit, have become expert in judging of the genuineness or otherwise, of such coin or paper, and such testimony may be submitted to the jury without first requiring proof of the handwriting or the other tests of genuineness, as the case may be, which have been heretofore required by law; and in prosecutions for either of the offences mentioned or described in the 164th, 165th, 166th and 167th sections of the "Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth,"(h) the courts shall not require the commonwealth to produce the charter of either of said banks, but the jury may find that fact upon other evidence, under the direction of the court.(i)

Witnesses
not to be im-
prisoned ex-
cept in cer-
tain cases.

56. No witness in any case who enters his or her recognisance, in such sum as the magistrate may demand, to appear and testify in such prosecutions as require his testimony, shall be committed to prison by the judge, alderman or magistrate before whom any criminal charge may be preferred: *Provided however*, That in all cases triable in the oyer and terminer, where a positive oath is made, reduced to writing and signed by the deponent, setting forth sufficient reasons or facts to induce the firm belief on the part of the judge, magistrate or alderman, that any witness will abscond, elope or refuse to appear upon the trial, that then and in such case the judge, magistrate or alderman may exact bail of said witness to testify.(k)

Bills of ex-
ception and
writs of error
allowed.

57. Upon the trial of any indictment for murder or voluntary manslaughter,(l) it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants to except to any decision of the court upon any point of evidence or law,(m) which exception shall be noted by the court, and filed of record as in civil cases,(n) and a writ of error to the supreme court may be taken by the defendant or defendants, after conviction and sentence.(o)

54. Act 31 March 1800, § 54. P. L. 443.

55. Ibid. § 55.

56. Ibid. § 56.

57. Ibid. § 57

(a) This section is a transcript of the act of 21st February 1814, 6 Sm. 111. The original act has been left unrepealed, and has been introduced here in order to give relative completeness to the code of criminal procedure. Report on the Penal Code 51.

(b) The application must be made to the court in which the prisoners were indicted. 2 Wh. 502. 3 Y. 264. 7 W. & S. 110.

(c) This section only applies where there has been wilful delay on the part of the commonwealth. 16 S. & R. 305. 7 W. 366. Not where the trial is delayed by the prisoner. 3 Y. 266. 16 S. & R. 304. 2 Wh. 501. 7 W. 366. 1 D. 9.

(d) A prisoner can only claim his discharge on the last day of the second term after his arrest, when there has been a competent and regularly constituted court before whom he could have been indicted and tried. 5 C. 129.

(e) The act was designed to prevent wrongful restraints of liberty growing out of the malice and procrastination of the prosecutor; but not to shield a prisoner, in any case, from the consequences of any delay made necessary by the law itself; and, therefore, where the array of grand jurors was quashed at two successive terms after the arrest of the prisoner, for informality in selecting and drawing them, he is not entitled to a discharge. 5 C. 129.

(g) This section is a transcript of the 3d section of the act of 18th February 1785, 2 Sm. 277. The words, "or other indictable offence," after the word "felony," have been introduced in order to harmonize the language of the law with the actual practice under it, which has been to extend the provisions of the 3d section of the habeas corpus act, not only to commitments for treason or felony, but to commitments for all criminal offences. *Ex parte Walton*, 2 Wh. 501. The only change in the proviso of this section is the substitution of the words, "the constitution of the United States," for the words, "the confederation," of the original act. The original section has also been left unrepealed, so as to avoid any unnecessary interference with this important law. The commissioners consider its introduction into this act is judicious, composing, as it does, so important an element in our criminal jurisprudence. Report on the Penal Code 51.

(n). See tit. "Crimes," pl. 173-6.

(f) This section is framed from the 3d section of the act of 4th May 1852, P. L. 574; and the 13th section of the act 25th March 1824, 8 Sm. 238. Report on the Penal Code 52.

(k) This section is taken from the act of 22d April 1856, P. L. 506. Report on the Penal Code 52.

(l) A bill of exceptions to the admission or rejection of evidence, on the trial of one charged by indictment with a criminal offence, other than murder or voluntary manslaughter, is not the subject of consideration on a writ of error, although the bill may have been sealed by the court below. 2 W. 285.

(m) The prisoner must show that a substantial error was committed on the trial, in the admission or rejection of evidence, by which he has been injured; it is not sufficient that an abstract or technical error has taken place. 5 C. 429.

(n) The supreme court is limited to a review of the points so noted and filed of record by the court below. 5 C. 429. 1 Wr. 108. The act does not authorize an exception to the charge of the court. *Com. v. Jacoby*, 6 Pittsburgh Leg. J. 178.

(o) Sections 57 to 61 are taken from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th sections of the act of 6th November 1856, P. L. 795. The changes made therein, consist in striking out the whole of the proviso to the 1st section, and so much of the 4th section as provides for the oath or affirmation required, being filed in the prothonotary's office of the proper district. The effect of the proposed amendment will be, to supersede the necessity of a party convicted of murder or manslaughter, making an oath that his application for a writ of error is not for the purpose of delay, and to correct the manifest inconsistency in the proviso, in authorizing a defendant, convicted of voluntary manslaughter, to enter bail to appear and abide the sentence of the court, when by the previous part of the section, no writ of error can issue until after conviction and sentence. The commissioners believe that the oath demanded will stop few, if any, persons convicted of murder or voluntary manslaughter, from suing out a writ of error, to obtain a reversal of their condemnations; they think that such a temptation to perjury should not be placed in the way of a party so situated. Experience shows that even in civil proceedings, such oaths have but little influence in preventing litigation; how much less must they

58. If during the trial upon any indictment for murder or voluntary manslaughter, written opinion to be filed. the court shall be required by the defendant or defendants to give an opinion upon any point submitted and stated in writing, it shall be the duty of the court to answer the same fully, and file the point and answer with the records of the case. (a)

59. No such writ shall be allowed, unless special application be made therefor, and cause shown within thirty days after sentence pronounced; and if the supreme court be sitting in banc in any district, the application shall be made, and cause shown there; if the said court be not sitting, application may be made to, and cause shown before one of the judges of that court, and upon the allowance of such writ, the said court or judge shall fix a time and place for hearing the said case, which time shall not be more than thirty days thereafter; if the said court shall be at that time sitting in banc in any district of the state, the said court or judge, upon the allowance of any such writ, shall make all such proper orders, touching notice to the commonwealth, and paper-books, as may be considered necessary.

60. The writ of error shall issue from the prothonotary's office of the proper district, whence a writ of error to issue. and all orders, decrees and judgments in the case shall also be entered of record there; but the application and final hearing may be made and had before the said supreme court while sitting in any other district.

61. Upon the affirmance of the supreme court of the judgment in any case, the same proceedings shall be enforced pursuant to the directions of the judgment so affirmed, and the said court may make any further order requisite for carrying the same into effect; and if the supreme court shall reverse any judgment, they shall remand the record, with their judgment, setting forth the causes of reversal, to the proper court for further proceeding.

E. OF COSTS.

62. In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if the bill of indictment shall be returned "ignoramus," the grand jury returning the same shall decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution; and in all cases of acquittals (b) by the petit jury on indictments for the offences aforesaid, the jury trying the same shall determine, by their verdict, whether the county, (c) or the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs, (d) or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant, and in what proportions; and the jury, grand or petit, so determining, in case they direct the prosecutor to pay the costs or any portion thereof, shall name him in their return or verdict; (e) and whenever the jury shall determine as aforesaid, that the prosecutor or defendant shall pay the costs, the court in which the said determination shall be made shall forthwith pass sentence to that effect, and order him to be committed to the jail of the county until the costs are paid, unless he give security to pay the same within ten days. (g)

63. In all prosecutions where the petit jury trying the same shall acquit the defendant, and shall determine, by the verdict, that the prosecutor shall pay the costs (h) daut's costs. the defendant's bill for his subpoenas, serving the same, and attendance of his material and necessary witnesses, shall be included in the costs and paid accordingly. (i)

64. The costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictments charging a party with felony, returned "ignoramus" by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county; and the costs of prosecution accruing on bills of indictment charging a party with felony, shall, if such party be acquitted by the petit jury on the traverse of the same, be paid by

58. Act 31 March 1860, § 58. P. L. 444.
59. Ibid. § 59.

60. Ibid. § 60.
61. Ibid. § 61.

62. Ibid. § 62.
63. Ibid. § 63.

64. Ibid. § 64.

have in a criminal proceeding, where the matter in issue is life or liberty! The privilege given in the proviso, in a case of voluntary manslaughter, of entering bail to appear to abide by the sentence of the court, is utterly irreconcilable with the main section itself, which gives the writ of error after conviction and sentence; if the commissioners are permitted to speculate upon the causes of the incongruity between the section and its proviso, they would be inclined to suppose that the proviso was one of those amendments hastily made and adopted, which sometimes occur in rapid legislation. The only manner in which the proviso and the section can be reconciled, would be to suppose that the legislature intended, in case of conviction and sentence for voluntary manslaughter, to permit the defendant, suing out a writ of error, to go at large on bail until the final judgment of the court of errors; such a feature is entirely new in a system of criminal jurisprudence, based upon the common law. If such a privilege is to be given to a convicted felon, there seems no good reason that it should be exclusively extended to felonious homicide; as has been heretofore remarked, the line between murder and voluntary manslaughter is often so nicely characterized, that it requires much technical acumen to discriminate the differences between them; surely in a community in which law ought to protect life by every possible means, a party convicted by the verdict of a jury of his peers, of voluntary and felonious homicide, should not be permitted to go at large, while the sentence against him remains unreversed and unrepented. We ought not, in our anxiety to guard the rights of the offender, to forget those of the community, an error which seems gradually insinuating itself into penal legislation and administration; the reasoning on this subject might be extended, but the commissioners think they have said enough to recommend their proposed modification of this act to legislative favor. Report on the Penal Code 52.

(a) This section does require the court to write out its charge to the jury. Com. v. Jacoby, 6 Pittsburgh Leg. J. 178.

(b) If the act be charged to have been done feloniously, the jury have no power over the costs. 6 W. 530. Nor where o

an indictment for a felony, a count for a misdemeanor is joined. 2 C. 154. The statute extends to the case of a defective indictment. 4 B. 194. 4 S. & R. 127. And to an acquittal on a plea of the statute of limitations. 2 C. 171. The jury cannot convict one of two defendants, and acquit the other, and direct the latter to pay the costs. 13 S. & R. 301. The court may set aside a verdict of acquittal, so far as it imposes costs on the prosecutor. 2 Gr. 66.

(c) If the jury acquit the defendant, and say nothing as to the costs, the county is not liable. 3 P. R. 365.

(d) This does not include the costs of a former bill, on which judgment was arrested. 2 C. 171.

(e) No person can be sentenced to pay costs as prosecutor, unless named by the jury. 7 W. 485. But where the grand jury ignored a bill for assault and battery, and directed the person upon whom it was alleged to have been committed, to pay the costs, it was held sufficient, although they omitted to designate him as prosecutor. Com. v. Carr, Quarter Sessions, Phila., 23 October 1847. MS. The act does not apply to persons concerned in prosecutions in their official capacity; 2 Am. L. R. 243; 11 Leg. Int. 58; and hence, in a prosecution for keeping a disorderly house, the jury cannot impose the costs on the constable who made the return. Com. v. Barr, Quarter Sessions, Lancaster, January 1848. MS.

(g) See 2 P. R. 240. 13 S. & R. 303. This section is taken from the 1st and 2d sections of the act of 8th December 1864. 4 Sm. 204; and the act of 12th April 1859. P. L. 528. The only change made in these laws is, that the like privilege of giving security for the payment of costs in ten days is given to the defendant, who, although acquitted, is ordered to pay the costs, as is given to the prosecutor in case he is ordered to pay the costs. Report on the Penal Code 53.

(h) If the jury acquit the defendant, and direct the costs of prosecution to be paid by the county, the latter is not liable for the attendance of the defendant's witnesses. 12 C. 317.

(i) This section is taken from the act of 9th February 1820, Report on the Penal Code 53.

Criminal Procedure.

the county, (a) and in all cases of conviction (b) of any crime, all costs (c) shall be paid by the party convicted; but where such party shall have been discharged, according to law, (d) without payment of costs, the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the county; and in cases of surety of the peace, the costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or the defendant, or jointly between them, or the county, as the court may direct. (e)

Costs where separate bills are presented against joint offenders. 65. In all cases where two or more persons have committed an indictable offence, the names of all concerned (if a prosecution shall be commenced) shall be contained in one bill of indictment, for which no more costs shall be allowed than if the name of one person only was contained therein. (g)

F. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Insane prisoners. 66. In every case in which it shall be given in evidence upon the trial of any person charged with any crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and he shall be acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether he was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity; and if they shall so find and declare, the court before whom the trial is had shall have power to order him to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as to the said court shall seem fit, at the expense of the county in which the trial is had, so long as such person shall continue to be of unsound mind. (h)

Jury to find the fact of insanity. 67. The same proceedings may be had, if any person indicted for an offence shall, upon arraignment, be found to be a lunatic, by a jury lawfully impanelled for the purpose; or if, upon the trial of any person so indicted, such person shall appear to the jury, charged with such indictment, to be a lunatic, the court shall direct such finding to be recorded, and may proceed as aforesaid.

Defendant to be detained in custody. 68. In every case in which any person charged with any offence shall be brought before the court to be discharged for want of prosecution, and shall by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible persons, appear to be insane, the court shall order the district attorney to send before the grand jury a written allegation of such insanity in the nature of a bill of indictment; and thereupon the said grand jury shall make inquiry into the case, as in cases of crimes, and make presentment of their finding to said court thereon; and thereupon the court shall order a jury to be impanelled to try the insanity of such person; but before a trial thereof be ordered, the court shall direct notice thereof to be given to the next of kin of such person, by publication or otherwise, as the case requires, and if the jury shall find such person to be insane, the like proceedings may be had as aforesaid.

Where defendant is found insane upon arraignment. 69. If the kindred or friends of any person who may have been acquitted as aforesaid on the ground of insanity, or in the default of such, the guardians, overseers or supervisors of any county, township or place, shall give security in such amount as shall be satisfactory to the court, with condition that such lunatic shall be restrained from the commission of any offence by seclusion or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order for the enlargement of such lunatic, and his delivery to his kindred or friends, or as the case may be, to such guardians, overseers or supervisors.

Where prisoner brought up to be discharged appears to be insane. 70. The estate and effects of every such lunatic shall, in all cases, be liable to the county for the reimbursement of all costs and expenses paid by such county in pursuance of such order; but if any person acquitted on the grounds of insanity, shall have no estate or effects, the county, township or place to which such lunatic may be chargeable under the laws of this commonwealth relating to the support and employment of the poor, shall, after notice of his detention aforesaid, be liable for all costs and expenses as aforesaid, in like manner as if he had become a charge upon any township not liable for his support under the laws aforesaid.

Insane defendant to be delivered to friends, &c. 71. In all cases of felony heretofore committed, or which may hereafter be committed, it shall and may be lawful for any person injured or aggrieved by such felony, to have and maintain his action against the person or persons guilty of such felony, in like manner as if the offence committed had not been feloniously done; and in no case whatever, shall the action of the party injured, be deemed, taken or adjudged to be merged in the felony, or in any manner affected thereby. (i)

How expenses to be paid in such cases. 72. The imprisonment awarded as part of the punishment of any offender, shall not stop or avoid the awarding or taking out of execution to levy such respective sums recovered against them, as such offenders refuse or neglect to pay, when such writs are taken out, which executions shall be directed to the sheriff or coroner of the proper

Civil actions against felons. 73. Act 31 March 1860, § 65. P. L. 445.
66. Ibid. § 66.

74. Ibid. § 67.
68. Ibid. § 68.

75. Ibid. § 69.
70. Ibid. § 70.

76. Ibid. § 71.
72. Ibid. § 72.

(a) See 10 C. 440.

(b) This includes convictions for drunkenness and vagrancy. 4 C. 173. 5 C. 38. Provided the defendants be sentenced to hard labor, and the commitments follow the sentences as recorded. 12 C. 349. The case of a prosecutor on a bill returned ignoramus, is not within the act; nor that of a defendant acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs by the petit jury; nor where the prosecutor is ordered to pay costs on an acquittal. 4 S. & R. 541. Nor where the case is determined by nolle prosequi. 12 S. & R. 94. 6 H. 493. Or the indictment is quashed. 3 H. 487. But it extends to cases where the party may be discharged under the insolvent laws; or where judgment has been arrested, or reversed on error. 12 S. & R. 95. Or where the defendant has been pardoned after conviction. 449.

(c) This does not include costs of an attachment against a

witness, for contempt. 2 S. & R. 292.

(d) Unless the discharge be a legal one, the county is not liable. 6 P. L. J. 237.

(e) This section is a consolidation of the 11th and 15th sections of the act of 23d September 1791, 3 Sm. 43-4; and the 13th section of the act of 28th March 1814, 6 Sm. 229; and the 1st section of the act of 20th March 1797, 3 Sm. 281; and embraces the cases provided for by them. Report on the Penal Code 53.

(f) This section is taken from the act of 23d March 1806, 4 Sm. 235. Report on the Penal Code 54.

(g) Sections 66 to 70 are taken from the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d sections of the act of 13th June 1836, P. L. 603. Report on the Penal Code 54. See 6 C. 522. 10 C. 184.

(h) This section is new; its object is sufficiently manifest without further explanation. Report on the Penal Code 54.

county, requiring him to levy the sums due upon such recoveries as aforesaid, of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of such offenders, returnable to the next term or session of the court where such conviction was had, which shall be executed accordingly; (a) and the lands, goods and chattels thereby seized shall be sold and conveyed by the said officers, and such sales shall be as available and effectual in law as any other sales of land taken and sold for the payment of debts, by virtue of writs of execution awarded out of the courts of common pleas in the respective counties. (b)

73. If any person who hath been, or shall be legally indicted in any court of criminal Outlawry. jurisdiction within this commonwealth, of treason, felony of death, robbery, burglary, sodomy or buggery, or as accessories before the fact to any of the same offences, did not or will not appear to answer to such indictment, or having appeared, shall escape before trial, the same indictment, record and proceedings shall be removed by writ of certiorari Certiorari. into the supreme court of this commonwealth, and it shall and may be lawful for the same court to award a writ of capias, directed to the sheriff of the county where the fact shall be charged to have been committed; and if the party indicted shall be supposed, Capias. by the indictment, to inhabit or be conversant in any other county, then also to the sheriff of such county; which writ or writs shall be delivered to the said sheriff or sheriffs, at least two months before the day of the return thereof, commanding the said sheriff or sheriffs to take the person so indicted as aforesaid, if he may be found in his or their bailiwicks, and him safely keep, so that he may have his body before the justices of the said supreme court, at the next supreme court to be holden for the said commonwealth, to answer to the said indictment, or prosecute his traverse thereupon, as the case may be, and to be further dealt with as the law shall direct; and if the same sheriff or sheriffs shall make return to the same writ or writs of capias, that the person indicted as afore- Alias capias. said, cannot be found in his bailiwick, then, after such return, a second writ of capias may issue out of the said supreme court, and be delivered at least three months (c) before the return day thereof, to the sheriff of the county where the fact shall be charged to have been committed; and in case the party shall be supposed, by the indictment, to inhabit or be conversant in any other county, then another writ of capias shall also issue, and be delivered at least three months before the return day thereof, to the sheriff of such county; which writ or writs of capias shall be returnable before the justices of the same court, (d) on the first day of the second term next after the teste of the said second writ of capias, so that a term shall intervene between the teste of the return days of the same writ or writs, whereby the said sheriff or sheriffs shall be commanded to take the said person so indicted as aforesaid, if he may be found in his or their bailiwicks, and him safely keep, so that he may have his body before the justices of the said supreme court at the day of the return thereof, to answer or prosecute his traverse as aforesaid; but if Proclama- tion. he cannot be found in his or their bailiwicks, then to cause public proclamation to be made on three several days (e) in one of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace to be held for the said counties respectively, between the teste and return days of the same writ or writs, that the party so indicted shall appear before the said justices of the said supreme court, at a supreme court to be holden at the time and place contained in the same writs, to answer such indictment or prosecute his traverse thereof, as the case may be, or through default thereof, he will at the return of the same writ or writs be outlawed, and attainted of the crime whereof he was indicted as aforesaid; and the said second writ of capias, directed to the sheriff of the county where the crime hath been, or shall be charged to have been committed, shall contain a further clause commanding the said sheriff, in case the person indicted as aforesaid cannot be found in his bailiwick, Advertise- ment. to cause public advertisement to be made in one or more of the public newspapers of this state, once a week, in six succeeding weeks, between the teste and return of the said second writ of capias, specifying therein the coming of the said second writ of capias to his hands, with the teste thereof, and the time and place of return to be made thereof, naming the person indicted as aforesaid, with his addition of degree, mystery (g) and place of abode, (h) as contained in the writ, stating the nature of the offence charged against him, and commanding him to appear before the justices of the said supreme court, at the day and place directed by the said second writ of capias, to answer to the said indictment, or prosecute his traverse thereof, as the case may be, or through default thereof at the return of the said second writ of capias, he will be outlawed and attainted of the crime whereof he shall have been indicted as aforesaid; and if upon the return Attainder of the same writ or writs last mentioned, by the said sheriff or sheriffs, that the directions of the said writ or writs had been fully complied with and pursued, and the person indicted as aforesaid shall not yield himself to one of the said sheriffs, so that he may have his body before the justices of the said supreme court at the day and place as directed by the said writ or writs, or having surrendered himself, shall escape from his custody, or having been bailed on his surrender or caption, shall not appear, so that through want of his appearance at the time and place the said supreme court shall appoint for his trial, no trial of his offence can be had, the justices of the said supreme court shall in either of these cases pronounce and declare the sa² person indicted as

73. Act 31 March 1860, § 73. P. L. 447.

(a) A conveyance made to elude the provisions of this section, (d) 1 D. 88, 92.
would be fraudulent and void at common law. 5 B. 114. (e) 1 D. 88, 92.

(b) This section is taken from the 30th section of the act of (g) 2 D. 92.
31st May 1718, 1 Sm. 122. Report on the Penal Code 54. (h) 2 D. 92. 1 D. 60.

(c) See 1 D. 88, 92.

Accessories. aforesaid, and not appearing at the time and place appointed for his trial as aforesaid, to be outlawed and attainted of the crime whereof he shall have been indicted as aforesaid; the said supreme court to pronounce the judgment of outlawry against the principal offender, previously to the declaration of outlawry against the accessory, against whom, in all other respects, it shall be lawful to carry on the proceedings together, and at the same time the said supreme court shall declare the legal punishment for the same crime; and wherever imprisonment shall be a part of the sentence for any of the said offences, the term thereof shall commence from the time the person outlawed shall, subsequent to his outlawry, actually be in the custody of the sheriff of the county where the offence was or shall be committed, which sentence shall be fully and particularly entered upon the records of the said supreme court; and the said sentence of outlawry shall have the legal effect of a judgment upon verdict or confession against the person so outlawed, for the offence whereupon he shall have been outlawed, unless and until the same outlawry shall be afterwards avoided by the judgment of the same court, on plea pleaded in the nature of a writ of error.

Effect of outlawry. When any person outlawed as aforesaid, shall be taken either by *capias utlagatum*, or otherwise, or being in the sheriff's custody, shall be brought to the bar of the supreme court, the court shall, upon the suggestion and prayer of the attorney-general, award execution(a) to be done upon him, unless the prisoner shall plead either *ore tenus*, or in writing, as his counsel shall advise, that he was not the person who was outlawed, or shall assign errors, in fact or in law, sufficient to prevent the award of execution, in which case the court shall proceed to determine the same either by an inquest or by their own judgment, agreeably to law; and the prisoner shall by such plea have all the benefit and advantage of all legal matters in his favor, as if he or she had brought a writ of error and had assigned the several matters pleaded as errors: *Provided*, If any person outlawed shall within the space of one year next after the outlawry pronounced against him, yield him to one of the justices of the supreme court, and offer to traverse the indictment whereon the said outlawry shall be pronounced as aforesaid, that then he shall be received to the same traverse; and being thereupon found not guilty, by the verdict of a jury, of the offence for which he shall have been outlawed as aforesaid, he shall be clearly acquitted and discharged of the said outlawry, and of all penalties and forfeitures by reason of the same, as fully as if no such outlawry had been had, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

When outlawry may be reversed. All the costs and charges of the said proceedings to outlawry shall be borne and paid by the county where the crime is laid to have been committed: *Provided always*, That if the person or persons so outlawed shall have real or personal estate, the same or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be sold in the manner provided by the seventy-second section of this act, and the net proceeds of such sales shall be applied to the payment of the said costs and charges, or so far as the same shall extend, in exoneration of the county.(b)

Costs. 74. Whenever any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement, for any period not less than one year, the imprisonment and labor shall be had and performed in the state penitentiary for the proper district: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent such person from being sentenced to imprisonment and labor, by separate or solitary confinement, in the county prisons now or hereafter authorized by law to receive convicts of a like description: *And provided also*, That no convict shall be sentenced by any court of this commonwealth, to either of the penitentiaries thereof, for any term which shall expire between the fifteenth of November and the fifteenth of February of any year.(c)

Sentences of less than one year, and simple imprisonment. 75. No person shall be sentenced to imprisonment at labor, by separate or solitary confinement, for a period of time less than one year, except in the counties where, in the opinion of the court pronouncing the sentence, suitable prisons have been erected for such confinement and labor; and all persons sentenced to simple imprisonment for any period of time, shall be confined in the county jail where the conviction shall take place: *Provided*, That in the counties where suitable prisons for separate or solitary confinement at labor do not exist, and the sentence shall be for less than one year, simple

74. Act 31 March 1860, § 74. P. L. 449.

75. Ibid. § 75.

(a) 1 D. 87, 91.

(b) This section is taken from the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of the act of 23d September 1791, 3 Sm. 37, and is nearly a transcript thereof. They form in themselves as good a system of outlawry as can now be suggested, and are so skilfully and ably drawn, as to require no amendment of importance. Although proceedings in outlawry have been rarely resorted to in our state, yet they are indispensably necessary in every complete system of criminal jurisprudence. Report on the Penal Code 54.

(c) Whilst the 74th and 75th sections, except the proviso to the 74th section, are new in form, no material alteration is made in the law as it now stands. The 74th section requires that sentences of imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement for a period of time not less than one year, shall be performed in the state penitentiary of the proper district, or in such county prisons as are now, or may hereafter be authorized to receive convicts of a like description; and the 77th section prohibits sentences of imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement for a less period of time than one year, except in the counties where suitable prisons have been erected for such confinement and labor.

This section also provides that in all cases where the sentence is for simple imprisonment only, the offender shall be confined in the county where the conviction shall take place. The sections taken together require: 1. That all persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, shall be confined in the county where the offender is convicted. 2. That no person shall be sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement for a less period than one year, except in the counties where, in the opinion of the court passing the sentence, prisons are provided suitable for such confinement and labor. 3. That all imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement, where the sentences exceed one year, shall be in the state penitentiary for the proper district, except in the counties in whose prisons convicts of a like description are authorized to be imprisoned, and in those counties, such convicts may be sent to the county prisons as heretofore. The provision contained in the last proviso to the 74th section, is copied from the 1st section of the act of 18th February 1847, P. L. 126. Report on the Penal Code 54. In New York, a similar law to that contained in this proviso, was held to be merely directory, and a failure to comply with its requirements, not to avoid the sentence. 1 Parker 374.

imprisonment shall be substituted in all cases for the separate and solitary confinement at labor required by the "Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

76. Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging, ^{Execution in capital cases.} for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the district attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, to attend and be present at such execution, together with such officers of the prison, and such of the sheriff's deputies as the said sheriff or coroner, in his discretion, may think it expedient to have present; and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution: *Provided*, That no person under age shall be permitted, on any account, to witness the same. And after the execution, the said sheriff or coroner shall make oath or affirmation, in writing, that he proceeded to execute the said criminal, within the walls or yard aforesaid, at the time designated by the death warrant of the governor; and the same shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer of the aforesaid county, and a copy thereof published in two or more newspapers, one, at least, of which shall be printed in the county where the execution took place.(a)

77. All indictments which shall hereafter be brought or exhibited for any crime or ^{Limitation of} _{prosecutions.} misdemeanor, murder and voluntary manslaughter excepted, shall be brought or exhibited within the time and limitation hereafter expressed, and not after;(b) that is to say, all indictments and prosecutions for treason, arson, sodomy, buggery, robbery, burglary, perjury, counterfeiting, forgery, uttering or publishing any bank note, check or draft, knowing the same to be counterfeited or forged, shall be brought or exhibited within five years next after the offence shall have been committed; and all indictments and prosecutions for other felonies not named or excepted heretofore in this section, and for all misdemeanors, perjury excepted, shall be brought or exhibited within two years next after such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed:(c) *Provided however*, That if the person against whom such indictment shall be brought or exhibited, shall not have been an inhabitant of this state, or usual resident therein, during the said respective terms for which he shall be subject and liable to prosecution as aforesaid, then such indictment shall or may be brought or exhibited against such person at any period within a similar space of time during which he shall be an inhabitant of, or usually resident within this state: *And provided also*, That indictments for misdemeanors committed by any officer of a bank, or other corporation, may be commenced and prosecuted at any time within six years from the time the alleged offence shall have been committed.(d)

78. All fines imposed upon any party, by any court of criminal jurisdiction, shall be ^{Fines to be} decreed to be paid to the commonwealth; but the same shall be collected and received, ^{decreed to be} paid to the ^{as} state, for the use of the respective counties in which such fines shall have been imposed ^{state, for the} aforesaid, as is now directed by law.(e)

76. Act 31 March 1860, § 76. P. L. 450.

77. Ibid. § 77.

78. Ibid. § 78.

(a) This section is taken from the act of 10th April 1834, P. L. 234. Report on the Penal Code 55.

(b) The finding of an informal presentment is not sufficient to take the case out of the statute. 1 Cranch C. C. 485. Nor will a former indictment, on which a nolle prosequi was entered. 3 McLean, 460.

(c) The limitation need not be specially pleaded: it may be taken advantage of on the general issue. 4 C. 259. See 3 Cranch C. C. 442. 5 Cranch C. C. 38, 60, 368.

(d) This section considerably extends the existing laws relating to the limitation of criminal prosecutions; these only relate to misdemeanors, in all of which, prosecutions must be commenced within two years, if the alleged offender is accessible to justice, except in forgeries, perjuries and misdemeanors by bank officers, the limitations in the latter cases being six years; the present section extends the principle to all crimes, murder and voluntary manslaughter excepted. Where the alleged offender is accessible to justice, prosecutions should not be unnecessarily delayed: such delays do not often take place from worthy motives; charges are often kept suspended over the heads of the accused to subserve the ends of the accuser, and the accused kept in a state of moral slavery, to which no human being should be subjected; it is true, that stale prosecutions are

looked upon with an unfavorable eye by courts and juries, but the very existence of this feeling in criminal tribunals is a strong argument in itself in favor of reasonable limitations in criminal prosecutions. In the more serious class of felonies and misdemeanors, the limitation has been extended to five years; in those of less malignity, the limitation of two years has been adopted. The existing laws on this subject are the 1st section of the act of 10th April 1848, P. L. 428; the 7th section of the act of 16th April 1849, P. L. 664; the 36th section of the act of 25th April 1850, P. L. 575; the act of 10th March 1852, P. L. 124; and the act of 24th April 1857, P. L. 305. The act of 1852, which provides for a general limitation of two years in all cases of misdemeanors, forgeries and perjuries excepted, may be regarded as having repealed all antecedent laws; the act of 1857, though purporting by its title to be a repeal of the act of 1852, is only a modification thereof, extending the limitation in cases of prosecutions for misdemeanors of bank or other corporation officers to five years. Report on the Penal Code 55.

(e) This section is a re-enactment of the existing law, and is introduced here for the purpose of giving more completeness to the code. Report on the Penal Code 56.

Cumberland Road.

1. Road accepted from the United States.
 2. Appointment of superintendents. Term. Vacancies, how filled. Oath of office. Bond.
 3. Superintendent in Fayette and Somerset counties.
 4. Powers of the superintendents.
 5. Compensation. Accounts.
 6. Toll-gates to be erected. Tolls. May be commuted. Certain parties not to be charged toll.
 7. When tolls may be increased. How payment may be enforced.
 8. Rates of toll increased. Exemptions.
 9. Suits for collection of tolls. Plea of non-joinder not to be received. Vehicles may be detained till tolls be paid.
 10. Drivers to report number of passengers. Penalty for neglect.
 11. Book of entries to be evidence of unpaid tolls.
 12. Estimates to be made of tolls, not reported. Communications. Evidence.
 13. Penalty for fraudulent evasion of toll.
 14. Commissioners to establish rules. Subject to approval of the courts.
 15. Tolls to be collected although no gates be passed. To be collected by action.
 16. Location of gates may be changed. Rates of toll may be raised in certain cases.
 17. Toll-gatherers to be appointed; who shall account quarterly. Commissioners to render annual accounts, on oath.
 18. Tolls to be applied to preservation of road. Limitation of power to increase tolls.
 19. Directors to be set up. Penalty for violation.
 20. Penalty for delaying travellers, or demanding excessive tolls.
 21. Penalty for injuring or obstructing road.
 22. Toll-gatherers to keep accounts.
 23. How penalties recoverable.
 24. Penalty for driving rough-locked, &c.
 25. Culverts to be constructed along the road.
 26. Payment of salaries and expenses. Repairs of road.
 27. When proceeds may be applied to payment of creditors.

Road accepted from U.S. 1. The surrender by the United States of so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the state of Pennsylvania, is hereby accepted by this state; and the commissioners to be appointed under this act are authorized to erect toll-gates on the whole or any part of said road, at such times as they may deem it expedient and proper to do so.

Appointment of superintendents. 2. At the first session happening after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of Washington county to appoint a suitable person to be superintendent of that section of the Cumberland road within this commonwealth which lies between the Monongahela river and the Virginia state line; [and it shall also be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of Fayette county, at the first session of the said court happening after the passage of this act, to appoint a suitable person to be superintendent of that section of the Cumberland road within this commonwealth which lies between the Monongahela river and the Maryland state line:] (a) which appointments shall severally continue for two years, if they shall discharge the duties hereinafter prescribed in a proper manner; and in case of the death, resignation or removal, the vacancy shall be filled by the same courts of the proper county: The said superintendents shall be sworn, in open court, to discharge the duties of their trust with honesty and fidelity; and shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective trusts, give bond, in such sum and with such security as the said respective courts may deem sufficient; the bonds to be given in the name of the commonwealth, and shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of their trust in all things.

Term. Vacancies, how filled. Oath of office. Bond. 3. The governor of this commonwealth shall appoint one person to be superintendent of said road, in Fayette and Somerset counties, for the term of two years from the date of said appointment, at a salary not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the tolls collected upon said road, whose duties shall be those of superintendent of said road, as now directed by the law of this commonwealth, authorizing the court of Fayette county to appoint a superintendent, approved the 22d day of April 1856.

Powers of the superintendents. 4. Each of the said superintendents so appointed, shall have over their respective sections of said road all the powers heretofore conferred upon commissioners of said road, and all the powers conferred upon superintendents by the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement, (b) and also all the powers which have heretofore been conferred upon trustees authorized to be appointed for said road.

Compensation. Accounts. 5. For compensation, the said superintendents shall each receive a certain per centage of the gross revenues of their respective sections, which per centage shall be ascertained and allowed by the court, at the end of each year; at which time it shall be the duty of the said superintendents to make a full and just exhibit of the receipts and expenditures on their respective sections, to the court from which he received his appointment; which accounts, before they are certified, shall receive the consideration and examination of the court, and for this purpose the court may appoint an auditor, if necessary.

Toll-gates to be erected. 6. For the purpose of keeping so much of the said road in repair as lies within the state of Pennsylvania, and paying the expenses of collection and other incidental expenses, the commissioners shall cause to be erected on so much of the said road as passes within this state, at least six gates; and as soon as said gates and toll-houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the toll-collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive for passing the said gates, the tolls hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading or driving any horse, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton,

1. Act 1 April 1835, § 3. P. L. 102.
 2. Act 22 April 1856, § 1. P. L. 523.

3. Act 1 May 1861, § 1. P. L. 678.
 4. Act 22 April 1856, § 2. P. L. 523.

5. Ibid. 3.
 6. Act 4 April 1831, § 2. P. L. 119.

(a) See infra 3.

(b) See act 8 April 1848. P. L. 395-7

for the like offense, he shall be sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for one year.

Id. § 28.
1 Va. Cas. 151-2.

26. When any person is convicted of two or more offenses, before sentence is pronounced for either, the confinement to which he may be sentenced upon the second, or any subsequent conviction, shall commence at the termination of the previous terms of confinement.

Code Va., p. 815,
§ 29.
10 Gratt. 755.

27. When a person is convicted of selling, or offering or exposing for sale, at retail, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, or beer, or drink of like nature, and it is alleged in the indictment or presentment on which he is convicted, and admitted, or by the jury found, that he has been before convicted of the like offense, he shall be fined as provided in the third section of chapter thirty-two, and may, at the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not exceeding six months.

Acts of 1868, p.
124, ch. 149, § 1.

28. No criminal prosecution for any felony or misdemeanor shall be maintained in the courts of this state against any person for any act done in the suppression of the late rebellion; and it shall be a sufficient defense to such prosecution, to show that such act was done in obedience to the orders, or by the authority, of any civil or military officer of this state, or of the re-organized government of Virginia, or of the government of the United States; or that said act was done in aid of the purposes and policy of said authorities, in retarding, checking, and suppressing the said rebellion.

CHAPTER CLIIL.

FOR PREVENTING THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

SEC.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Conservators of the peace; power to bind to good behavior. 2. } Duty of, on complaint that a crime is intended. 3. } 4. Proceedings when accused appears. 5. Right of accused to appeal. 6. } Power of court upon such appeal, and when 7. } the accused is committed. | SEC. 8. Person going armed with deadly weapon, when required to give recognizance, etc. 9. Affray, etc., in the presence of constable. 10. In presence of justice; duty of justice where person brought before him, etc. 11. Proceedings where person suspected of unlawful retailing of spirituous liquors. |
|---|--|

Code of Va., p. 817, § 1.

Const. art. 7, § 9. peace, within his county. As such conservator, every justice shall have power to require from persons not of good fame, security for their good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

Code Va., p. 817, § 2. 2. If complaint be made to any justice, as such conservator, that there is good cause to fear that a person intends to commit an offense against the person or property of another, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witnesses who may be produced, reduce the complaint to writing, and cause it to be signed by the complainant.

Id. p. 818, § 3.
Munf. 458. 3. If it appear proper, such justice shall issue a warrant, reciting the complaint, and requiring the person complained of forthwith to be apprehended and brought before him or some other justice.

4. When such person appears, if the justice, on hearing the parties, consider that there is not good cause for the complaint, he shall discharge the said person, and may give judgment in his favor against the complainant for his costs. If he consider that there is good cause therefor, he may require a recognizance of the person against whom it is, and give judgment against him for the costs of the prosecution, or any part thereof; and, unless such recognizance be given, he shall commit him to jail, by a warrant, stating the sum and time in and for which the recognizance is directed. The justice giving judgment under this section for costs may issue a writ of fieri facias thereon, if an appeal be not allowed; and proceedings thereupon may be according to the two hundred and twenty-seventh section of chapter fifty.

5. A person from whom such recognizance is required may, on giving it, appeal to the circuit court of the county; and in such case the officer from whose judgment the appeal is taken shall recognize such of the witnesses as he thinks proper.

6. The court may dismiss the complaint, or affirm the judgment, and make what order it sees fit as to the costs. If it award costs against the appellant, the recognizance which he may have given shall stand as a security therefor. When there is a failure to prosecute the appeal, such recognizance shall remain in force, although there be no order of affirmance. On any appeal the court may require of the appellant a new recognizance, if it see fit.

7. Any person committed to jail under this chapter may be discharged by the circuit court, or the judge thereof in vacation, upon such terms as may be deemed reasonable.

8. If any person go armed with a deadly or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear violence to his person, family, or property, he may be required to give a recognizance, with the right of appeal, as before provided, and like proceedings shall be had on such appeal.

9. If any person shall, in the presence of a constable and within his county, make an affray, or threaten to beat, wound, or kill another, or to commit violence against his person or property; or contend with angry words to the disturbance of the peace; or improperly or indecently expose his person; or appear in a state of gross intoxication in a public place; such constable, as such conservator, may, without warrant or other process, or further proof, arrest such offending person and carry him before some justice of the township in which such offense is committed, who, upon hearing the testimony of such constable and other witnesses, if any are then and there produced, if, in his opinion the offense charged be proved, shall require the offender to give a bond or recognizance, with security, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

10. If any offense enumerated in the preceding section be com-

Code Va., p. 818,
§ 4.

Acts of 1863, p.
234-5, § 1.

Id. p. 235, § 2.

mitted in the presence of a justice within his county, or the offender being brought before him, the commission thereof be proved to his satisfaction, he may, besides requiring a bond or recognizance with security, as provided in the preceding section, impose a fine upon the offender not exceeding five dollars. If such bond or recognizance be not then and there given, or such fine be not then and there paid, the said justice shall commit the offender to the jail of his county, there to remain until such bond or recognizance be given, and such fine be paid; but no imprisonment under this section shall continue more than ten days, at the end of which the sheriff or jailor shall discharge the prisoner, unless he has been commanded by sufficient authority to detain him for some other cause.

Code of Va., p. 818, § 10.
Acts of 1865, p. 57, ch. 61.

11. If any justice suspect any person of selling, by retail, wine, or ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, contrary to law; or of selling, or offering or exposing for sale, any intoxicating liquor, or keeping open any distillery, bar, office, stall, or room in his possession, or under his control, at which such liquor had theretofore usually been sold, or permitting any person to drink any intoxicating liquor at the same, on the day of an election, and within two miles of the place of such election, or during the night succeeding such day, contrary to the eleventh section of chapter five, such justice shall summon the person suspected of such offense, and such witnesses as he may think proper, to appear before him; and upon the person so suspected appearing, or failing to appear, if the justice, on examining the witnesses under oath, find sufficient cause, he shall direct the prosecuting attorney for the county to institute a prosecution against the person so suspected, and shall recognize the material witnesses, or cause them to be summoned, to appear at the next term of the circuit court of the county. Such justice may also require the person suspected to enter into recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behavior for a time not exceeding one year. If recognizance be given by the person so suspected, the condition thereof shall be deemed to be broken, if during the time for which it is given, such person shall sell, by retail, wine, or ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, contrary to law, or violate in any particular the eleventh section of chapter five.

CHAPTER CLIV.

OF INQUESTS UPON DEAD BODIES.

| SEC. | SEC. |
|---|---|
| 1. Duty of justice upon being notified of death by violence, etc. | 7. Justice to issue warrant for the arrest of accused, if not in custody. |
| 2. Warrant and summons, how executed. | 8. When deceased a stranger, body to be buried, etc.; costs, how paid. |
| 3. Jury formed; their oath. | 9. Justice may require physicians to attend inquest. |
| 4. How witnesses compelled to attend; how evidence taken. | 10. Penalty on justice for neglect of duty. |
| 5. Inquisition. | 11. Inquest may be taken on Sunday. |
| 6. Inquisition, evidence, etc., returned; witnesses recognized. | |

days' imprisonment.

jail nor less than one day nor more than ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court or jury before whom the trial is had.

12 Aug., 1870;
took effect 12
Oct., 1870. Vol. 21,
part 1, p. 63.
Persons not to
bear arms at pub-
lic assemblies.
Social inter-
course and elec-
tions not to be
made dangerous.

Art. 6512.

Kinds of weapons
prohibited.

Fine \$50 to \$500.
Notes, 111, 167.

Scalp-lifting
country excepted.

Armed officials.

12 April, 1871;
took effect 12
June, 1871. Vol.
21, part 2, p. 25.
Carrying arms a
misdemeanor,
punishable by
fine and forfeit-
ure, unless, &c.
Patriots and mili-
tiamen excepted.
Art. 6511.

Fine \$25 to \$100
for first offense.

Imprisonment
for second of-
fense.
Notes 111, 167.

People at home
and officials ex-
cepted.

Legislators not
"civil officers."

Art. 6512.
Justification
must be immedi-

AN ACT REGULATING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

ART. 6511. [1] If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school-room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary, or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party, or other social gathering, composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this state are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk, or butcher-knife, or firearms, whether known as a six-shooter, gun, or pistol of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE KEEPING AND BEARING OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

ART. 6512. [1] Any person carrying on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle-bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for the purpose of offense or defense, unless he has reasonable grounds for fearing an unlawful attack on his person, and that such ground of attack shall be immediate and pressing; or unless having or carrying the same on or about his person for the lawful defense the state, as a militiaman in actual service, or as a peace officer or policeman, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on or about his person; and for every subsequent offense may, in addition to such fine and forfeiture, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days; and in every case of fine under this section the fines imposed and collected shall go into the treasury of the county in which they may have been imposed: *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any person from keeping or bearing arms on his or her own premises, or at his or her own place of business, nor to prohibit sheriffs or other revenue officers, and other civil officers, from keeping or bearing arms while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, nor to prohibit persons traveling in the state from keeping or carrying arms with their baggage: *Provided further*, That members of the legislature shall not be included under the term "civil officers" as used in this act.

ART. 6513. [2] Any person charged under the first section of this act, who may offer to prove, by way of defense, that he was

in danger of an attack on his person, or unlawful interference with his property, shall be required to show that such danger was immediate and pressing, and was of such a nature as to alarm a person of ordinary courage; and that the weapon so carried was borne openly and not concealed beneath the clothing; and if it shall appear that this danger had its origin in a difficulty first commenced by the accused, it shall not be considered as a legal defense.

ato and pressing
danger;

and weapon not
concealed.

Impending dan-
ger.

ART. 6514. [3] If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school-room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show, or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball-room, social party, or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this state are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster, or to perform any other public duty, (except as may be required or permitted by law,) or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol, or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense and defense, unless an officer of the peace, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on his person; and for every subsequent offense may, in addition to such fine and forfeiture, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not more than ninety days.

Attending public
meetings armed
an off'cuse to be
punished in like
manner.
Society protected
and attempted
civilization.

Character of
arms prohibited.

Fine \$50 to \$100
for first offense,
and imprison-
ment for perse-
verance.

ART. 6515. [4] This act shall not apply to nor be enforced in any county of the state which may be designated in a proclamation of the governor as a frontier county, and liable to incursions of hostile Indians.

Governor may
exempt frontier
counties by pro-
clamation.

ART. 6516. [5] All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county, and appropriated exclusively to the keeping in repair and maintenance of public roads, and all weapons forfeited to the county under the provisions of this act shall be sold as may be prescribed by the county court, and the proceeds appropriated to the same purpose.

Art. 6517.
All fines under
this act must be
paid into county
treasury.

ART. 6517. [6] It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, constables, marshals, and their deputies, and all policemen and other peace officers, to arrest any person violating the first or third sections of this act, and to take such person immediately before a justice of the peace of the county where the offense is committed, or before a mayor or recorder of the town or city in which the offense is committed, who shall investigate and try the case without delay. On all such trials the accused shall have the right of a trial by jury, and of appeal to the district court; but, in case of appeal, the accused shall be required to give bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, in a sum of not less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred dollars, if convicted under the first section, and in a sum of not less than two hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, if convicted under the third section of this act; said bond to be payable to the state of Texas, and approved by the magistrate, and conditioned that the defendant will abide the judgment of the district court that may be rendered

Peace officers to
arrest offenders,
&c.

Jury trial and ap-
peal allowed.
Appeal bond.

Payable to State.

Forfeiture.

Art. 6516.

Art. 6517.
Officer failing to
arrest to be dis-
charged.
Arts. 6512, 6514.

**And fined not
more than \$500.**

**District courts to
have concurrent
jurisdiction.**

**Governor to pub-
lish the act.**

Arts. 2035-2038.

2 Dec., 1871; took
effect from pas-
sage. Vol. 21, part
3, p. 82.
Officers to pub-
lish semi-annual
returns; punish-
ment for failure.
Arts. 5932-6011.

How recovered.

Arts. 2043.

31 Aug., 1866.
Art. 6347 for cap-
tion.
Selling liquor to
Indians.

**Who may pun-
ish.**

11 May, 1871;
took effect from
passage. Vol. 21,
part 3, p. 84.
Arts. 2046, 2054.

**Keeping a gam-
ing table or bank
punished.**

in the case; and in case of forfeiture the proceedings thereon shall be as is or may be prescribed by law in similar cases; and all moneys collected on any bond or judgment upon the same, shall be paid over and appropriated as provided in the fifth section of this act.

ART. 6518. [7] Any officer named in the sixth section of this act who shall refuse or fail to arrest any person whom he is required to arrest by said section on his own information, or where knowledge is conveyed to him of any violation of the first or third sections of this act, shall be dismissed from his office on conviction in the district court, on indictment or information, or by such other proceedings or tribunal as may be provided by law, and, in addition, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury.

ART. 6519. [8] The district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction under this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the several judges of the district courts of this state to give this act especially in charge to the grand juries of their respective counties.

ART. 6520. [9] It is hereby made the duty of the governor to publish this act throughout the state; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of sixty days after its passage.

TITLE XIII.—OF OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY AND ECONOMY.

CHAPTER I.—ILLEGAL BANKING AND PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.

AN ACT CONCERNING PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

ART. 6521. [79] Every such corporation shall semi-annually, in the months of July and January, publish in one or more newspapers in the county where such corporation shall have its place of business, a statement, verified by the oath of its president or secretary, setting forth its actual financial condition, and the amount of its property and liabilities, under a penalty of five hundred dollars to the state, to be recovered by indictment against the president, cashier, or directors, and shall also deposit a copy of said statement, verified as aforesaid, in the office of the secretary of state.

CHAPTER III.—OF SELLING TO INDIANS.

ART. 6522. [408] If any person shall give or barter, or cause to be sold, given, or bartered, any ardent spirits, or any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or firearms, or ammunition, to any Indian of the wild or unfriendly tribes, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. Justices of the peace and mayors shall have jurisdiction under this article.

CHAPTER IV.—GAMING.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ADOPT AND ESTABLISH A PENAL CODE FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS," APPROVED AUGUST 26, A. D. 1856, AND TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLES 412 AND 418 OF AN ACT TO ADOPT AND ESTABLISH A PENAL CODE FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS," APPROVED DECEMBER 16, A. D. 1863.

ART. 6523. [412] If any person shall keep or exhibit, for the purpose of gaming, any gaming table or bank, of any name or

or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

SEC. 14. *Party committed, how discharged.*—Any person committed for not finding sureties or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security as was required.

SEC. 15. *Recognizances to be transmitted to district court.*—Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provision shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed or recorded by the clerk.

SEC. 16. *When person may be ordered to recognize, without process.*—Any person who shall in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who in the presence of such court or magistrate shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, and being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding six months, and, in case of a refusal, may be committed as before directed.

SEC. 17. *Carrying dangerous weapons, how punished.*—Whoever goes armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family or property, may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

SEC. 18. *Judgment on recognizance remitted, when.*—Whenever upon an action brought on any such recognizances, the penalty thereof is adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case render just and reasonable.

SEC. 19. *Surety in recognizance may take and surrender principal—new recognizance may be given.*—Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good behavior, or both, has authority and right to take and surrender his principal, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempted from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

3. If any judge or justice have notice of a riotous, tumultuous, or unlawful assembly in the county in which he resides, and fail to proceed immediately to the place of such assembly, or as near as he may safely, or fail to exercise his authority for suppressing it and arresting the offenders, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4. If any person engaged in such assembly, being commanded as aforesaid to disperse, fail to do so without delay, any such judge or justice may require the aid of a sufficient number of persons, in arms or otherwise, and proceed, in such manner as he may deem expedient, to disperse and suppress such assembly, and arrest and secure those engaged in it.

5. If by any means, taken under authority of this chapter, to disperse any such assembly, or arrest and secure those engaged in it, any person present, as spectator or otherwise, be killed or wounded, any judge or justice exercising such authority, and every one acting under his order, shall be held guiltless; and if the judge or justice, or any person acting under the order of either of them, be killed or wounded in taking such means, or by the rioters, all persons engaged in such assembly shall be deemed guilty of such killing or wounding.

6. If any rioter pull down or destroy, in whole or in part, any dwelling house, or assist therein, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years; and though no such house so be injured, every rioter, and every person unlawfully or tumultuously assembled, shall be confined in jail not more than one year and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

7. If a person carry about his person any revolver or other pistol, (See Acts 1872-3,
ch. 226, § 168.)
dirk, bowie knife, razor, slung shot, billy, metallic or other false
knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of like kind or
character, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less
than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and may, at
the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not less than one
nor more than twelve months; and if any person shall sell or furnish
any such weapon as is hereinbefore mentioned to a person whom he
knows, or has reason, from his appearance or otherwise, to believe
to be under the age of twenty-one years, he shall be punished as
hereinbefore provided; but nothing herein contained shall be so con-
strued as to prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his
dwelling house or premises, any such revolver or other pistol, or
from carrying the same from the place of purchase to his dwelling
house, or from his dwelling house to any place where repairing is
done, to have it repaired, and back again. And if upon the trial of
an indictment for carrying any such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie
knife, the defendant shall prove to the satisfaction of the jury that
he is a quiet and peaceable citizen, of good character and standing
in the community in which he lives, and at the time he was found
with such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie knife as charged in the in-

Acts 1882, ch.
135
⁷ Gratt. 597.
34 W. Va. 74.

dictment, he had good cause to believe and did believe that he was in danger of death or great bodily harm at the hands of another person, and that he was in good faith, carrying such weapon for self-defence and for no other purpose, the jury shall find him not guilty. But nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer charged with the execution of the laws of the State, from carrying a revolver or other pistol, dirk or bowie knife.

Acts 1866, p. 23. 8. If any person shall wilfully disturb, molest or interrupt any literary society, school, or society formed for intellectual improvement, or any other school or society organized under the laws of this State, or any school, society, or meeting formed or convened for improvement in music, either vocal or instrumental, or for any moral and social amusement, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days. (See ch. 149, sec. 19, of this code.)

Acts 1882, ch. 135. 9. If two or more persons under the name of "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committee," or any other name or without a name combine or conspire together for the purpose of inflicting any punishment or bodily injury upon any other person or persons, or for the purpose of destroying, injuring, or taking and carrying away any property, real or personal, not their own, every such person, whether he has done any act in pursuance of such combination or conspiracy or not, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months.

Id.
25 W. Va. 685. 10. If any person, in pursuance of such combination or conspiracy as is mentioned in the next preceding section, shall inflict any punishment or bodily injury upon another person, or shall destroy, injure, or take and carry away, any property, real or personal, not his own, he shall be guilty of a felony, and confined in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years. And if, on the trial of an indictment under this section, it be proved that two or more persons, the defendant being one, were present, aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence charged therein, it shall be presumed that such offence was committed in pursuance of such combination or conspiracy, in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary. And all persons who shall be present, aiding and abetting, at the commission of any offence mentioned in this section, shall be deemed conspirators within the meaning of this, and the next preceding section.

Acts 1882, ch. 135. 11. No person called as a witness for the State on the trial of any person for an offence mentioned in either of the two next preceding sections, shall be excused from answering any question which may be asked him as such witness, and which would be otherwise legal and proper, on the ground that the answer to such question would or might degrade him, or expose him to punishment; but no such wit-

Factor appropriating cotton taken from bale.

§ 3266. Any factor, commission merchant, or agent, having the control of cotton, who appropriates to his own use any cotton taken from any bale under his control, with intent to defraud the owner thereof, must, on conviction, be punished, as if he had feloniously stolen such cotton.

Adulterating sugar.

§ 3267. Any person who mixes any foreign matter or thing with sugar, so as to deteriorate the quality thereof with intent to injure or defraud, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than three months.

Making or emitting bills for circulation.

§ 3268. Any person, private corporation, or association, who without authority of law, makes or emits any paper to answer the purposes of money, or for general circulation, such person, and each individual of such corporation or association, on conviction, must be fined not less than twenty or more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than twelve months.

Signing bills for circulation.

§ 3269. Any person in this state who signs any paper to be put in circulation as money, except under the authority of this state, or countersigns the same, must, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars; and the signature of such person to any such paper must be taken as genuine, unless the fact of signing be denied on oath by the defendant.

Passing such paper.

§ 3270. Any person who passes or circulates any paper issued to answer the purposes of money, without authority of law, must, on conviction, be fined not less than twenty or more than one hundred dollars.

Passing bills under five dollars.

§ 3271. Any person who passes or circulates in this state, any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, not issued under the authority of this state, must, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

Indictment for.

§ 3272. An indictment under the preceding section, which charges that the defendant did pass or circulate a bank bill under the denomination of five dollars, not issued under the authority of this state, is sufficient, without describing such bank bill; and proof that such bill on its face purported to be issued by the authority of any other state, or country, or by any bank, or corporation out of this state, or by any bank or corporation known to be out of this state, is sufficient without further proof.

Concealed weapons.

§ 3273. Any one who carries concealed about his person a bowie knife, or knife or instrument of the like kind or description by whatever name called, or air gun, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than three hundred dollars.

The same.

§ 3274. Any one who carries concealed about his person a pistol, or any other description of fire arms, not being threatened with, or having good reason to apprehend an attack, or travelling, or setting out on a journey, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars.

§ 3275. In an indictment under the preceding section, it is sufficient to charge that the defendant carried concealed about his person a pistol or other description of fire arms; and the excuse must be made out by the defendant, to the satisfaction of the jury.

§ 3276. Any person, who in any newspaper, handbill, or other advertisement, written or printed, publishes or proclaims any person as a coward, or uses any other opprobrious or abusive language for not accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or for not fighting a duel, must, on conviction, be fined not less than two hundred or more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than six or more than twelve months.

§ 3277. The publisher or printer of any such newspaper, or handbill, or other publication, may be required to testify against any defendant indicted under the preceding section; and refusing to give evidence, must be fined five hundred dollars, and imprisoned until such fine is paid, and also imprisoned until he shall testify.

§ 3278. Any person who sells and delivers any poisonous substance, without having the word "poison" written or printed on the label attached to the vial, box or parcel in which the same is sold; or sells and delivers any tartar emetic, laudanum or morphine, without having the common name thereof, written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel, containing the same, must, on conviction, be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

§ 3279. Any person who sells to any slave, or free child under ten years of age, any drug, poisonous in its nature, without an order in writing from the owner or master of such slave, or the parent, guardian, or person standing in that relation to such child, designating the drug, either by name or by its effects, must, on conviction, be fined not more than two hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than three months.

§ 3280. Any licensed retailer or other person, keeping fermented, vinous or spirituous liquors for sale, who sells, gives or delivers to any student of any college, or pupil of any school or academy, or to any other person for the use of such student or pupil, any of such liquors, knowing the use for which it was intended, without the consent of the parent or guardian, or the person having the charge of such student or pupil, such retailer, or the person so selling, giving or delivering, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars.

§ 3281. Any licensed retailer or other person who sells, gives, or delivers to any minor any of the liquors specified in the preceding section, after notice from the parent, guardian, or person in charge of such minor, forbidding such sale, gift, or delivery, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars.

§ 3282. Any licensed retailer, who, after taking the affidavit prescribed in section 105, ^{Licensed re-tailer trad-} **SA 131**ingly sells any vinous

Indictment
for.

Excuse.

Publishing
another as a
coward, &c.Printer to
give evi-
dence.Penalty for
refusing.Selling poi-
sons without
labels.Selling poi-
sons to slaves
or children.Selling or
giving liquor
to students,
&c.

To minors.

ing with slaves. or spirituous liquors to any slave; or knowingly sells to or purchases from any slave any article or commodity, without the permission of the master or overseer of such slave; or knowingly permits the same to be done by his partner, clerk, or any other person about his premises; or knowingly permits any gaming to be carried on on his premises, must, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two or more than five years.

Selling or giving liquor to slaves. § 3283. Any person who sells, gives, or delivers to any slave any vinous or spirituous liquor, except on an order in writing, signed by the overseer or master of such slave, specifying the quantity to be sold, given, or delivered, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars.

The same. § 3284. The provisions of the above section apply to licensed retailers as well as other persons.

Trading with slaves. 19 Ala., 19. § 3285. Any person who sells to or buys or receives from any slave, any other article or commodity of any kind or description, without the consent of the master, owner, or overseer of such slave, verbally or in writing, expressing the articles permitted to be sold to, or bought or received from such slave, first obtained, must, on conviction, be fined in not less than ten or more than two hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than six months.

Evidence on indictment. § 3286. Upon the trial of indictments under the preceding and section 3283, evidence that the slave was seen in the night time, or on Sunday, going into a place where spirituous or vinous liquors or merchandize are sold, with an article of traffic, and coming out without the same; or that such slave was seen at such time, or on such day, immediately after coming out of such place, in possession of spirituous or vinous liquor, or merchandize of any kind, is presumptive evidence of the guilt of the defendant.

Employing slave or free negro to draw off or sell. § 3287. Any person keeping spirituous liquor for sale, who employs any slave or free person of color in drawing off or selling such liquor, must, on conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five or more than fifty dollars.

Duty of magistrate in relation to laws against retailing or trading with slaves. § 3288. Any justice or magistrate, whenever he has good reason to believe, or upon information on oath that any of the laws of this state against retailing or trading with slaves have been violated by any person, must forthwith issue a warrant of arrest against such person, and if the evidence proves the offence, must bind him over to answer therefor at the next circuit court, and on his failing to give bond must commit him.

Permitting slave or free negro to sample cotton. § 3289. Any person who employs or knowingly permits any slave or free person of color to sample any cotton, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than one thousand dollars.

Owner may. § 3290. In indictments under the preceding section, the defendant may show in defence he was the owner of the cotton.

Prosecuting suits in the name of an- § 3291. Any person who prosecutes a suit in any of the courts in this state, in th**SA 132**of another person, without

his consent, must, on conviction, be fined not less than five other. hundred dollars. Exceptions.

§ 3292. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to a person having the beneficial interest using the name of the person having the legal right, in cases where he cannot bring the action in his own name. Refusing to obey summons of officer.

§ 3293. Any person summoned by any sheriff, or other officer having authority, for the purpose of enabling such officer to make an arrest, or to execute any duty devolving upon him under any law in relation to public offences, who refuses obedience to such summons, must, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty or more than three hundred dollars. Duty of the officer.

§ 3294. It is the duty of the officer summoning such person to present the offender to the next grand jury, and failing so to do, he must, on conviction, be fined not less than twenty dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

Offences against slaves.

| SEC. | SEC. |
|--|--|
| 3295. Causing death of by whipping, is murder in the first degree. | 3298. Indictments under preceding section. |
| 3296. Causing death by whipping, &c., without intention to kill, murder in the second degree. | 3299. Defendant entitled to a jury two-thirds of whom are slave holders. |
| 3297. Inflicting or allowing cruel punishment, &c., failing to provide food, raiment, attention in sickness, &c. | 3300. Assaults by any other person than the master. |

§ 3295. Any person who with malice aforethought causes the death of a slave, by cruel whipping or beating, or by any inhuman treatment, or by the use of any weapon in its nature calculated to produce death, is guilty of murder in the first degree. Death of a slave by whipping, &c.

§ 3296. Any owner, overseer, or other person having the right to correct any slave, who causes the death of such slave by cruel whipping or beating, or by any other cruel or inhuman treatment, or by the use of any instrument in its nature calculated to produce death, though without any intention to kill, is guilty of murder in the second degree, and may be guilty of murder in the first degree. Without intention to kill.

§ 3297. Any master, or other person standing towards the slave in that relation, who inflicts, or allows another to inflict on him any cruel punishment, or fails to provide him with a sufficiency of healthy food, or necessary clothing, or to provide for him properly in sickness or old age, or treats him in any other way with inhumanity, on conviction thereof must be fined not less than twenty-five or more than one thousand dollars. Cruel punishments; not feeding or clothing, &c.

§ 3298. In indictments under the preceding section, it is sufficient to charge that the defendant did inflict on a slave Indictments.

Division 9.—Offences against the Public Peace and Tranquility.

be made; *And provided, also,* that the only questions to be submitted to and determined by the jury in trials for forcible entry, or forcible detainer, shall be the possession and the force, without regard to the merits of the title on either side.

§ 4413. SEC. XV. Any person having or carrying about his person, unless in an open manner and fully exposed to view, any pistol, (except horseman's pistols,) dirk, sword in a cane, spear, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knives, manufactured and sold for the purpose of offence and defence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

§ 4414. SEC. XVI. All other offences against the public peace, not provided for in this Code, shall be prosecuted and indicted as heretofore, and the punishment, in every case, shall be by fine or imprisonment in the common jail of the county, or both, at the discretion of the court.

TENTH DIVISION.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC MORALITY, HEALTH, POLICE AND DECENCY.

SECTION.

- 4415. Bigamy.
- 4416. Punishment on married person.
- 4417. On unmarried person.
- 4418. Incest.
- 4419. Adultery.
- 4420. Lewdness.
- 4421. Lewd houses.
- 4422. Disorderly houses.
- 4423. Gaming houses.
- 4424. Gaming tables.
- 4425. Gambling.
- 4426. Gaming with minors.
- 4427. Gaming with clerks and bank off'r's.
- 4428. Players—witnesses.
- 4429. Judge's charge.
- 4430. Suspected houses.
- 4431. Unwholesome provisions.
- 4432. Unwholesome bread, &c.
- 4433. Spreading small pox.
- 4434. Violating quarantine.

SECTION.

- 4435. Vagrants
- 4436. Common rogues.
- 4437. Nuisances.
- 4438. Disinterring bodies.
- 4439. Bastardy.
- 4440. Retailing without license.
- 4441. Illegal marrying.
- 4442. Illegal voting.
- 4443. Buying or selling votes.
- 4444. Minor voting.
- 4445. Adultery with negro.
- 4446. Whipping wife.
- 4447. Interfering with religious worship.
- 4448. Retailing near church.
- 4449. Working slaves on Sabbath.
- 4450. Running freight trains on Sunday.
- 4451. Violating Sabbath.
- 4452. Fines from Sabbath-breakers.
- 4453. Bonds in case of vagrancy.
- 4454. Att'y or Sol'r—duty in such case.

§ 4415. SEC. 1. Polygamy, or bigamy, shall consist in knowingly having a plurality of husbands, or wives, at the same time.

Title not examinable.

Carrying concealed, deadly weapons.

Other offenses vs. public peace.

shall be responsible for the payment of the expenses of his retention in jail.

*Rewards for the Apprehension of Escaped Prisoners.
Act of February 1, 1860.*

SECTION 1. When any person shall make his escape from any county of this Territory after having been sentenced by the court to suffer any penalty, it shall be the duty of the court to inform immediately the governor thereof, giving a description of such fugitive.

§ 2. The governor is hereby authorized to offer a reward, to be paid out of the funds of the Territory, to any person who shall find and deliver such fugitive: *Provided*, that such reward shall be at the will of the governor.

Reward for Accused Persons. Act of 1874, Ch. 12.

SECTION 1. In cases of murder or other felony, when the person or persons accused of the crime shall be at large, the governor, when in his judgment it shall be necessary to secure the apprehension of the accused, shall be authorized to issue his proclamation offering a reward, not exceeding five hundred dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of the accused to the proper office.

§ 2. The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury of the Territory, in favor of the person entitled to a reward, under the provisions of the preceding section, for the amount thereof, upon the presentation by such person of his account certified and approved by the governor.

Deadly Weapons. Act of 1869, Ch. 32

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry deadly weapons, either concealed or otherwise, on or about their persons within any of the settlements of this Territory, except it be in the lawful defense of themselves, their families or their property, and the same being then and there threatened with danger, or by order of legal authority, or on their own landed property, or in execution of an order of court.

§ 2. Deadly weapons, in the meaning of this act, shall be construed to mean all kinds and classes of pistols,

whether the same be a revolver, derringer, repeater, or any other kind or class of pistol; any and all kinds of bowie knives, daggers, poniards, butcher knives, dirk knives and all such weapons with which cuts can be given or by which wounds can be inflicted by thrusting, including sword canes and such sharp-pointed canes with which deadly thrusts can be given, and all kinds of slung-shots, and any other kinds of deadly weapon, by whatever name it may be called, by which a dangerous wound can be inflicted.

§ 3. The penalty for the violation of the preceding sections of this act shall not be less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, or not less than ten days' imprisonment nor more than fifty days' imprisonment in the county jail, or both; such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the jury trying the case.

§ 4. Any person who shall draw a deadly weapon on another, or who shall handle a deadly weapon in a threatening manner at or towards another, in any part of this Territory, except in the lawful defense of himself, his family, or his property, or by order of legal authority, upon conviction thereof before the proper tribunal, shall, for each offense, be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than twenty days or more than sixty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the jury trying the cause.

§ 5. Any person who shall draw or use any deadly weapon in any ball, dance, or other public gathering of the people, or near where any election authorized by law is being held in any part of the Territory, except it be in the lawful defense of himself, his family, or his property, or in obedience to legal authority, shall, upon conviction before the proper tribunal, be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than one month nor more than three months for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the jury trying the cause.

§ 6. Justices of the peace, as well as the District Court, shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under the preceding sections of this act; and in all cases of prosecution under this act, in which a plea of guilty shall be entered, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the case, and

shall assess the penalty, upon conviction, without the intervention of a jury, unless the accused shall demand a trial by jury. [As amended, 1876, Ch. 35.]

§ 7. A conviction of any person under this act shall not be a bar to a prosecution and conviction of the same person for an assault and battery, aggravated assault, assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to kill, or murder, manslaughter, or other crime, and where the words "weapons" or "deadly weapons" are used in this act, such word or words shall be construed to mean the weapons described in section two of this act.

§ 8. It shall not be necessary, in the trial of any cause arising under the provisions of this act, to prove that the person charged was not in the lawful defense of himself, his family or his property; but the accused must prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the act charged was done in the lawful defense of himself, his family, or his property, before the jury can acquit.

§ 9. Any lawful voter of the Territory may without a warrant arrest parties who may violate the preceding sections of this act, and take such persons before a justice of the peace of the county in which the offense was committed, for complaint and trial, and such trial shall be had as soon as possible, giving due time for summoning witnesses.

§ 10. All fines collected by virtue of the preceding sections of this act shall go, one-third to the Territory, one-third to the county in which the offense was committed, and one-third to the person or attorney who, on the part of the Territory, procured the conviction.

§ 11. Persons traveling may be permitted to carry arms within settlements or towns of this Territory, for one hour after arriving in such settlements or town, and while going out of such towns or settlements; and sheriffs and constables of the various counties of this Territory and their lawfully appointed deputies may carry weapons in the legal discharge of the duties of their respective office, when the same may be necessary, but it shall be for the jury to decide from the evidence whether such carrying of weapons was necessary or not, and for an improper carrying or using deadly weapons by any officer mentioned in this section, he shall be punished as other persons are punished for a violation of the preceding sections of this act.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each and

A. D. 1870.

dred dollars, and one per cent. for all sums over that amount ; for search for each paper, fifteen cents ; for certificate and seal, fifty cents ; for copying papers on file in office, per copy sheet of one hundred words, twenty-five cents ; for final discharge of executor, administrator or guardian, two dollars ; for proceedings in dower, inclusive of all charges, twenty dollars ; for proceedings in lunacy, inclusive, five dollars.

Approved March 1, 1870.

No. 287. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COOPERS' TRADES-UNION, OF CHARLESTON.

Corporators. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That A. R. Mitchell, A. F. Gregorie, Edward Jones, James Chapman, and such other persons as may now, or hereafter shall be, associated with them, are hereby made and declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Coopers' Trades-Union, of Charleston.

Powers and privileges. SEC. 2. That said Coopers' Trades-Union, of Charleston, shall have succession of officers and members according to its by-laws, and shall have power to make by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land, and to have, use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court in this State. It is hereby empowered to retain, possess, and enjoy all such property, real and personal, as it may possess or be entitled to, or which shall hereafter be given, bequeathed to, or in any manner acquired by it, and to sell, alien, or transfer the same.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be a public Act, and continue in force for the term of twelve years from the date of its ratification.

Approved March 1, 1870.

No. 288. AN ACT TO DEFINE THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF TRIAL JUSTICES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Trial Justices shall have and exercise within their respective Counties all the powers, authority and jurisdiction, in criminal cases, hereinafter set forth.

Penalties not exceeding \$100. SEC. 2. Trial Justices shall have jurisdiction of all offences which may be subject to the penalties of either fine or forfeiture not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the Jail or Work House not exceeding thirty days, and may impose any sentence within those limits, singly or in the alternative.

Assault and battery. SEC. 3. They may punish by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the Jail or House of Correction not exceeding thirty days, all assault and batteries, and other breaches of the peace, when the offence is not of a high and aggravated nature, requiring, in their judgment, greater punishment.

Rioters, &c. SEC. 4. They may cause to be arrested all affrayers, rioters, disturbers

A. D. 1870.

and breakers of the peace, and all who go armed offensively, to the terror of the people, and such as utter menaces or threatening speeches, or otherwise dangerous and disorderly persons.

Persons arrested for any of said offences shall be examined by the Trial Justice before whom they are brought, and may be tried before him, and, if found guilty, may be required to find sureties of the peace, and be punished within the limits prescribed in Section 2, or, when the offence is of a high and aggravated nature, they may be committed or bound over for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

SEC. 5. They shall have jurisdiction of larcenies, by stealing of the property of another, of money, goods or chattels, or any bank note, bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or other bill, order or certificate; or any book of accounts for or concerning money or goods due, or to become due, or to be delivered; or any deed or writing containing a conveyance of land or any other valuable contract in force; or any receipt, release or defeasance; or any writ, process or public record, if the property stolen does not exceed twenty dollars in value.

SEC. 6. They shall have jurisdiction of the offences of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of stolen goods or other property, where they would have jurisdiction of the larceny of the same goods or property.

SEC. 7. They shall have jurisdiction of the offences of obtaining property by any false pretence, or by any privy or false token, or by any game, device, slight of hand, pretensions to fortune telling, trick or other means, by the use of cards or other implements or instruments, where they would have jurisdiction of a larceny of the same property, and may punish said offences the same as larceny.

SEC. 8. They shall cause to be arrested all persons, found within their Counties, charged with any offence, and persons who, after committing any offence within the County, escape out of the same; examine into treasons, felonies, grand larcenies, high crimes and misdemeanors; and commit or bind over for trial those who appear to be guilty of crimes or offences not within their jurisdiction, and punish those guilty of such offences within their jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. All proceedings before Trial Justices, in criminal cases, shall be commenced on information, under oath, plainly and substantially setting forth the offence charged, upon which, and only which, shall a warrant of arrest issue.

The information may be amended at any time before trial.

All proceedings before Trial Justices shall be summary, or with only such delay as a fair and just examination of the case requires.

SEC. 10. Every person arrested and brought before a Trial Justice charged with an offence within his jurisdiction, shall be entitled, on demand, to a trial by jury, to be selected in the manner indicated by Section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the temporary appointment of Magistrates, and to define their powers and duties," ratified 24th day of September, A. D. 1868.

SEC. 11. Trial Justices are authorized to issue all necessary processes to carry their powers into effect, and may exercise all the powers heretofore conferred by law upon Magistrates.

SEC. 12. Every person convicted before a Trial Justice of any offence whatever, and sentenced, may appeal from the sentence to the next term

S sureties.

Larceny.

Stolen Goods.

False pre-tence.

When pro-ceedings to commence.

Trial by Ju-ry.

Appeal.

A. D. 1870.

of the Court of General Sessions for the County. The appellant shall be committed, to abide the sentence of said Court, until he recognizes to the State in such reasonable sum, and with such sureties, as the Court requires, with condition to appear at the Court appealed to, and at any subsequent term to which the case is continued, if not previously surrendered and discharged, and so, from term to term, until the final decree, sentence or order of the Court thereon; and to abide such final sentence, order or decree, and not depart without leave; and, in the meantime, to keep the peace, and be of good behavior.

SEC. 13. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent or supplied by this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 1, 1870.

No. 289. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE TRUSTEES TO INVEST FUNDS IN THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Guardians, Trustees, Administrators, Executors, Probate Judges, and Clerks of Courts, and all other persons holding funds in trust for investment, are hereby authorized to invest the same in bonds of the State of South Carolina. And they are hereby relieved from all responsibility for said investment, except for the safe keeping of the bonds: Provided, That as to officers of the Court, there be no order of the Court directing a different investment.

Approved March 1, 1870.

No. 290. AN ACT TO FIX THE PER DIEM AND MILEAGE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the members of the next General Assembly shall receive the same mileage and per diem as now allowed the members of the present General Assembly by the provisions of the Constitution of this State, as ratified by the people on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of April, 1868.

Approved March 1, 1870.

No. 291. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COMET LIGHT INFANTRY, AND THE RANDOLPH RIFLEMEN, BOTH OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, AND, ALSO, THE LINCOLN GUARDS, OF SAINT STEPHENS, AND THE SANTEE NATIONAL GUARDS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Samuel Dickerson, P. L.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed December 12, 1871.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Received at Executive Office December 15, 1871, and approved December 15, 1871.

JOHN C. BROWN,
Governor.

CHAPTER XC.

AN ACT to preserve the peace and prevent homicide.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, sword cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol or revolver other than an army pistol, or such as are commonly carried and used in the United States Army, and in no case shall it be lawful for any person to carry such army pistol publicly or privately about his person in any other manner than openly in his hands, and any person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to presentment or indictment, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months: *Provided*, *Proviso.* *however*, the Court may commute the imprisonment altogether, and in lieu thereof, require the person convicted to give bond with approved security in not less than the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he keep the peace for six months after such conviction.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all peace officers in the State, including Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, and Justices of the Peace, to see that the first section of this Act be strictly enforced, and it is hereby made their duty to report without delay any violation thereof, to the grand juries of their respective counties, and it shall be the duty of the grand juries to send for witnesses in all cases where they have good reason to believe there has been a violation

CHAPTER 52.

AN ACT to Prevent the Carrying of Fire Arms and Other Deadly Weapons.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

Carrying weapons within city, town or village limits prohibited.

SECTION. 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any resident of any city, town or village, or for any one not a resident of any city, town or village, in said Territory, but a sojourner therein, to bear upon his person, concealed or openly, any fire arm or other deadly weapon, within the limits of any city, town or village.

Non-resident to be first notified.

SEC. 2. That if any person not a resident of any town, city or village of Wyoming Territory, shall, after being notified of the existence of this act by a proper peace officer, continue to carry or bear upon his person any fire arm or other deadly weapon, he or she, shall be deemed to be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act and shall be punished accordingly.

Violation of this act a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and, in the default of the payment of any fine which may be assessed against him, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than twenty days.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, December 2nd, 1875.

LIII.—CARRYING WEAPONS.

SECTION

1907. Of what kind prohibited; exceptions.
 1908. Weapons excepted, how to be carried; unlawful carrying a misdemeanor.
 1909. Sale of weapons a misdemeanor; exception.
 1910. Unlawful sale or carrying, how punished.

SECTION

1911. Justices failing to proceed against offenders, how punished.
 1912. Officer failing to make arrest, how punished.
 1913. In what courts offenders to be prosecuted.

SECTION 1907. Any person who shall wear or carry in any manner whatever as a weapon any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword, or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, razor, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such pistols as are used in the army or navy of the United States (jjj), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. *Provided*, that officers whose duties require them to make arrests, or to keep and guard prisoners, together with the persons summoned by such officers to aid them in the discharge of such duties, while actually engaged in such duties, are exempted from the provisions of this act. *Provided, further*, that nothing in this act be so construed as to prohibit any person from carrying any weapon when upon a journey or upon his own premises (**).

SEC. 1908. Any person, excepting such officers or persons on a journey and on their premises as are mentioned in section 1907, who shall wear or carry any such pistol as is used in the army or navy of the United States, in any manner except uncovered and in his hand, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor (kkk).

SEC. 1909. Any person who shall sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner furnish to any person, any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such as are used in the army or navy of the United States, and known as the navy pistol, or any kind of cartridge for any pistol, or any person who shall keep any such arms or cartridges for sale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1910. Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 1911. Any justice of the peace in this state, who, from his own knowledge or from legal information, knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe, any person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, and shall fail or refuse to proceed against such person, shall be deemed guilty of a non-feasance in office, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by the same fine and penalty provided in section 1910, and shall be removed from office (*).

SEC. 1912. Any officer in this state whose duty it is to make arrests, who may have personal knowledge of any person carrying arms contrary to the pro-

(jjj) See *Wilson v. State*, 33—557; *Holland v. State*, *Ib.*, 560.

(**) An indictment need not negative the exceptions. *Walker v. State*, 35—386.

(kkk) Secs. 1907 and 1908 are not unconstitutional. *Halle v. State*, 38—564.

(*) See *State v. Graham*, 38—519.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 12.

AN ACT

Concerning the Transaction of Judicial Business on Legal Holidays.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. No Court of Justice shall be open, nor shall any Judicial business be transacted on any Legal Holiday, except for the following purposes:

1. To give, upon their request, instructions to a Jury when deliberating on their verdict.

2. To receive a verdict or discharge a Jury.

3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature; provided, that the Supreme Court shall always be open for the transaction of business; and provided further, that injunctions, attachments, claim and delivery and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on any day.

SEC. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 13.

AN ACT

Defining and Punishing Certain Offenses Against the Public Peace.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. If any person within any settlement, town, village or city within this Territory shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the County in which he is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.

SEC. 2. The preceding article shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor as a peace officer

around the head of Panther Creek, to the divide between Hat Creek and Ellis Creek, thence on the divide between Hat and Ellis Creeks in an easterly direction to the Salmon River, thence up the main channel of said Salmon River to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

Approved February 4, 1889.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

AN ACT

REGULATING THE USE AND CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS IN IDAHO TERRITORY.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is unlawful for any person, except United States officials, officials of Idaho Territory, County officials, Peace officers, Guards of any jail, and officers or employees of any Express Company on duty, to carry, exhibit or flourish any dirk, dirk-knife, sword, sword-cane, pistol, gun or other deadly weapons, within the limits or confines of any city, town or village or in any public assembly of Idaho Territory. Every person so doing is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than twenty days nor more than fifty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. One half of all fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the officer making the arrest, which amount shall be payment in full for his services. The other one half shall be paid into the Common School Fund of the county, after deducting the necessary costs of the prosecution of the case.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 4, 1889.

to repeal all acts inconsistent herewith,' and acts supplementary and amendatory thereof, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith," be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

TITLE III.

Additional powers of council.

SEC. 8. The common council in addition to the powers and duties specially conferred upon them in this act, shall have the management and control of the finances, rights and interests, and all property, real and personal, belonging to the city, and make such orders and by-laws relating to the same as they shall deem proper and necessary; and they shall have the power within said city to enact, make, continue, establish, modify, amend and repeal such ordinances, by-laws and regulations as they may deem desirable within said city, for the following purposes:

Vice.

First. To prevent vice and immorality, to preserve peace and good order, to regulate the police of the city, to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages;

Disorderly houses.

Second. To restrain and prevent disorderly and gaming houses, and houses of ill-fame, all instruments and devices used for gaming, and to prohibit all gaming and fraudulent devices, and regulate or restrain billiard tables and bowling alleys;

Liquors.

Third. To forbid and prevent the vending or other disposition of liquors and intoxicating drinks in violation of the laws of the State, and to forbid the selling or giving to be drunk any intoxicating liquors to any child or young person without the consent of his or her parents or guardian and to prohibit, restrain and regulate the sale of all goods, wares and personal property at auction, except in cases of sale authorized by law, and to fix the fees to be paid by and to the auctioneers;

Auctions.

Fourth. To prohibit, restrain, license and regulate all sports, exhibitions of all natural or artificial curiosities, caravans of animals, theatrical exhibitions, circuses or other public performances and exhibitions for money;

Exhibitions.

Fifth. To abate or remove nuisances of every kind, and to compel the owner or occupant of any grocery, tallow-chandler shop, butcher's stall, soap factory, tannery, stable, privy, hog pen, sewer or other offensive or unwholesome house or place, to cleanse, remove or abate the same from time to time, as often as they may deem necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the city. To compel the owner, lessee or agent to remove buildings that are liable to fall by reason of being burnt, decayed or not properly erected;

Nuisances.

Sixth. To direct the location of all slaughter houses, markets and buildings for storing gunpowder or other combustible materials, and to regulate the manner of keeping the same;

Dangerous buildings.

Location of slaughter houses.

Seventh. To regulate, restrain or prohibit the buying, selling, carrying and using of firearms, weapons, gunpowder, fire-crackers or fireworks, manufactured or prepared therefrom, or from other combustible material, and the exhibition of fireworks, and the discharge of firearms, and the lights in barns, stables and other buildings, and to restrain and prohibit the making of bonfires in streets, yards, alleys and other public places;

Eighth. To prevent the encumbering of streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, lanes, alleys, bridges, aqueducts, wharves or slips in any manner whatever;

Ninth. to prevent and punish horse racing and immoderate riding or driving in any street, and to authorize the stopping and detaining of any person who shall be guilty of immoderate riding or driving in any street; and to prevent any person from leaving a horse or horses or other animal standing upon the streets of said city without being securely tied, held or fastened so as to prevent their escape;

Tenth. To determine and designate the routes and grades of any railroad to be laid in said city, and to regulate the use of locomotives, engines and cars upon the railroads within the city; to compel such railroads to erect and maintain safety gates at street crossings;

Eleventh. To regulate, restrain or prohibit bathing in any public water, and to provide for (cleansing) cleaning Saginaw river of driftwood and other obstructions;

Twelfth. To restrain and punish drunkards, vagrants, mendicants, street beggars and persons soliciting alms or subscriptions for any purpose whatever;

Thirteenth. To establish one or more pounds, and to restrain, regulate or prohibit the running at large of horses, cattle, swine and other animals, geese and poultry, and to authorize the impounding and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of their keeping and impounding;

Fourteenth. To regulate or prevent the running at large of dogs; to impose taxes upon the owners of dogs and to punish dog fights and those engaged in aiding and abetting the same, in the streets and elsewhere in said city. To provide for the issuing of licenses to the owners and keepers of dogs, and to compel the owners and keepers thereof to pay for and obtain such licenses; to require them to be muzzled and to authorize the killing of dogs not licensed or running at large in violation of the ordinances of the city; and to authorize the killing of dogs impounded, which shall not be redeemed within the time prescribed by the ordinance regulating the same;

Fifteenth. To prohibit any person from bringing and depositing within the limits of said city any dead carcass or other unwholesome or offensive substance, and to require the removal and destruction thereof, if any person shall have on his premises such substance or any putrid meats, fish, hides

Firearms,
combustibles,
etc.

Encumbering
streets.

Railroad
grades, etc.

Drunkards,
vagrants, etc.

Pounds.

Dogs.

Carcasses, etc.

vocations and trades, professions or callings, which are licensed by the State of Texas or which are taxed by said State; provided, that no tax assessed on such occupation, trade, vocation, profession or calling shall be more than one-half the amount levied thereon by said State, and said commission shall have the power to prescribe penalties against all persons pursuing any occupation, vocation, trade, profession or calling so taxed, without having first paid the tax due, and secured a proper license therefor.

(w) *Riots.*—Power to prevent and suppress riots, affrays, noise, breach of the peace, assaults, disturbances or disorderly assembly in any public or private place within the limits of said city, and to provide punishment therefor; to prohibit and restrain the firing of guns, and pistols in the city limits, and to prohibit and restrain the carrying of pistols.

(x) *Racing.*—To prevent and prohibit and suppress horse racing, immoderate or careless riding or driving in the streets of said city, or in any public place therein, to suppress racing in the streets of said city by means of animals or vehicles.

(y) *Streets.*—To regulate the use of all streets, alleys, parks, squares, sidewalks and public grounds within said city, and to prevent and suppress all encroachments on said streets, sidewalks, alleys or parks or other public places, and to prevent and suppress all obstructions of every kind and character on the said streets, sidewalks, alleys, parks and other public grounds within said city.

(z) *Saloons.*—Power to close drinking saloons, dramshops and other public places where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, and to close any theater or variety show when necessary or expedient; to make and enforce all needful regulations for saloons, dramshops and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away. The said commission shall have the power to prescribe by ordinance that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given away within the corporate limits of the said city, in any certain prescribed district in said corporation in which there are more residences than business houses, said districts to be accurately defined by said ordinances.

Said commission shall have the power to cancel and forfeit any city license issued by said City of Marshall to the owner or proprietor of any saloon or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, under such license, within the limits of said city upon conviction of the person owning such license, of any offense against the laws of Texas, or of the City of Marshall pertaining to such liquor business, or to the sale of liquor under such license, and after forfeiture of such license by said commission, no other license for the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be issued or sold by the said city unto such convicted person for the period of two years.

(aa) *Theaters.*—Power to permit, regulate or forbid theaters, balls, variety shows and other public amusements, and to suppress the same whenever the preservation of order, tranquility or public safety may require.

(bb) *Ticket Scalpers.*—To prevent and prohibit the sale by any other person than a duly authorized agent, of any non-transferable ticket, pass,

ORDINANCES OF.

all the charges and remove the same for the period of twenty-four hours after the service of such notice, the said officer shall proceed to sell the same at public auction, first giving two days notice, by not less than five hand-bills conspicuously posted, of the time and place of said sale, which said notice shall also contain a brief description and the name of the owner or custodian thereof, if known.

SEC. 4. If the owner or custodian shall not be known to said officer he shall immediately advertise the same for sale for at least three days prior to such sale, by three handbills conspicuously posted in said city, which said notice shall contain a description of the swine to be sold, where the same were taken up, the time and place of said sale.

SEC. 5. The officer's fees for proceedings under this ordinance shall be as follows, to-wit: One dollar per head for impounding the necessary expenses for keeping; twenty-five cents for each notice served, and twenty per cent of sales for selling.

SEC. 6. From the proceeds of the sale of each hog or lot of swine belonging to one individual the officer shall pay the fees and expenses as hereinbefore provided for, and the balance if any there be, shall be paid to the city treasurer and be kept by him as a separate fund and shall only be paid out by warrant duly drawn and made payable to the party justly entitled thereto.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, April 16, A. D. 1872.

ORDINANCE No. 7.

An Ordinance prohibiting the carrying of fire arms and concealed weapons.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Nebraska City,* That it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to carry, openly or concealed, any musket, rifle, shot gun, pistol, sabre, sword, bowie knife, dirk, sword cane, billy, slung-shot, brass or other metallic knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapons, within the corporate limits of Nebraska City, Neb.; *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall prevent the carrying of such weapon by a civil or military officer, or by a soldier in the discharge of his duty, nor by any other person for mere purposes of transportation from one place to another.

SECTION 2. Upon complaint before the Police Judge that an offence in violation of this ordinance has been committed, he shall inquire into the circumstances of the case to determine whether the charge is well founded, and exercise his own discretion as to the dismissal thereof. If the complaint shall be made good, and the

CHAPTER 108.

CARRYING PISTOLS, BOWIE-KNIVES, ETC.

SECTION

1. Penalty imposed for carrying pistols, bowie-knives, etc.
2. Duty of the police to arrest all persons carrying such weapons.
3. Penalty imposed on police officer for failing to arrest persons carrying deadly weapons.

SECTION

4. Police Commissioners instructed to increase number of patrolmen to thirty-four.
5. Provisions against carrying deadly weapons do not extend to police officers.

SECTION 1. That every person found carrying a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk-knife, slung-shot, brass knucks or other deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of such first offense, shall be fined from ten to fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, but upon conviction of every such subsequent offense, shall be fined fifty dollars; *Provided, however,* That no ordinary pocket-knife and common walking-canes shall be construed to be deadly weapons.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of every police officer who sees any person or persons with, or knows of any person carrying, such deadly weapons, to immediately arrest every such person, that they may be dealt with according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That every police officer who may refuse or neglect to immediately arrest every such person seen with or known to be carrying such deadly weapons, shall be deemed guilty of dereliction of duty, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be dismissed from service, and any two respectable citizens shall be deemed competent to prefer charges to the proper authorities against such police officer for such dereliction of duty.

SEC. 4. To the end that the provisions of this act may be more fully carried out, the Police Commissioners be, and are hereby, instructed to increase the number of patrolmen to thirty-four, to be uniformed, paid and controlled in accordance with the present police law.

SEC. 5. It is expressly understood that the provisions of this act relating to carrying such deadly weapons as are mentioned in the preceding sections, do not extend to police or other officers, or persons that are entitled by law to carry

such deadly weapons, nor does it extend to the act of handling or moving such deadly weapons in any ordinary business way.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act to take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Approved December 26, 1873.

CHAPTER 109.

SABBATH.

SECTION

1. No water-craft to unload on Sunday.
2. No vehicle to be laden on Sunday.
3. No grocery or other place of ordinary business to be kept open on the Sabbath; tavern-

SECTION

- keepers and apothecaries excepted.
4. Vendors of ice, ice-cream, soda water, cigars and tobacco excepted.
5. No games allowed on Sunday.

SECTION 1. That if any owner or owners of any steamboat, keel-boat, barge or other water-craft, should load or unload, or cause to be laden or unladen, any such steamboat, keel-boat, barge or other water-craft, on the Sabbath day, within the limits of the corporation of Nashville, unless by the written permission of the Mayor, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay, on conviction thereof, not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons shall load, or cause to be laden, any wagon, cart or dray on the Sabbath day, with any article or package of merchandise, cotton, tobacco or any produce of the country, or unload, or cause to be unladen, any such wagon, cart or dray, or shall receive into his, her or their house, store or warehouse, any such article or package of merchandise, cotton, tobacco, or produce of the country, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. That no person or persons shall be allowed to keep his, her or their grocery, dram-shop, confectionery or other place of ordinary business open on the Sabbath day, nor to sell any spirituous liquors on said day, or to deal out the same

the city limits for the purpose of seeing that said ordinance is not violated. That before entering, said Marshal or policeman shall first inform the owner, or person having control of said back yard, the purpose of such entry, and any such owner or person having charge or control of the same, who shall refuse or resist such entry shall thereupon be arrested, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not more than twenty-five dollars, nor less than five, or imprisonment not more than ten days. Approved Nov. 22, 1869.

34 Every owner or occupant of every store, hotel, bar-room, or public house of any kind, as also each and every person occupying a house having two rooms or more facing the street, shall hang a light outside of the door of his or their building, the first two and a half hours of every dark night, under a penalty of two dollars for the first offence and five dollars for each and every subsequent offence.

35 Every person who shall draw any species of fire-arms, or any sword or sword-cane, or knife, or dirk, or other deadly weapon upon the person of another within the limits of this city, unless in lawful defence of person or property, shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed ten days.

36 In future, no persons, except peace officers, and persons actually traveling, and immediately passing through Los Angeles city, shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, sword in a cane, slung-shot, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, concealed or otherwise, within the corporate limits of said city, under a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars fine, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed ten days.

It is hereby made the duty of each police officer of this city, when any stranger shall come within said corporate limits wearing or carrying weapons, to, as soon as possible, give them information and warning of this ordinance; and in case they refuse or decline to obey such warning by depositing their weapons in a place of safety, to complain of them immediately.

37 No person shall ride any mule, horse or other animals within the fire limits of this city, at a furious rate, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour. Nor shall any person drive any wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, at a greater speed than as above stated. Nor shall any person leave any horse or mule, saddled or harnessed, loose in the aforesaid limits.

ORDINANCE No. 268.

An Ordinance relating to the carrying of deadly weapons.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Salina:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person any pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, anywhere within the limits of the city of Salina, save and except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall not apply to cases when any person carrying any weapon above mentioned is engaged in the pursuit of any lawful business, calling or employment and the circumstances in which such person is placed at the time aforesaid, are such as to justify a prudent man in carrying such weapon, for the defense of his person, property or family, nor to cases where any person shall carry such weapon openly in his hands, for the purpose of sale, barter, or for repairing the same, or for use in any lawful occupation requiring the use of the same.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the police court, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in pamphlet form.

Approved June 24th, 1879

WM. BERG, Mayor.

Attest: E. E. BOWEN, City Clerk.

I hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of an ordinance passed by the mayor and councilmen of the city of Salina on the 24th day of June, 1879. See page 97 of the Journal B for the record of the final vote on its passage.

[CITY SEAL.]

E. E. BOWEN, City Clerk.

limits of the city of La Crosse shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Committing nuisance.

Penalty for intoxication, using indecent language or creating riots.

SECTION 13. Any person found committing any nuisance upon any street, alley, vacant lot, or upon any public ground, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars.

SECTION 14. Every person who shall be found in a state of intoxication in any street, thoroughfare or public place within the corporate limits of the city of La Crosse; or who shall make use of any vulgar, indecent or obscene language; or who shall make use of any loud, boisterous, profane or insulting language, or of any language tending to excite a breach of peace, or who shall be engaged in fighting; or who shall make or assist in making any riots, noise or disturbance in said city, or shall aid or countenance any riotous or disorderly assemblage therein; or who shall be guilty of any disorderly or improper conduct in said city of La Crosse, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty for carrying concealed weapons

SECTION 15. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a policeman or other officer authorized to maintain the peace and to serve process to carry or wear any pistol, slungshot, knuckles, bowie knife, dirk or any other dangerous weapon, and any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. In all cases of conviction hereunder, any and all dangerous weapons found on the person of the accused shall be confiscated and become the property of the city of La Crosse, and may be sold for the benefit thereof at such times and in such manner as the common council may from time to time direct.

Penalty for interfering with street lamps, lamp posts, or injuring fences, trees, plants, buildings, sign-boards, etc.

SECTION 16. Every person who shall wilfully, maliciously or wantonly break the glass on any street lamp post or in any window or sky light in the city of La Crosse, or extinguish any lamp or climb upon any post, or destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence or other enclosure on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or interfere with any gate or bars in any such enclosure, or destroy, injure or carry away any tree or plant, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, signboard, fence or railing being the property of another; or who shall wilfully, maliciously or wantonly injure, destroy or remove any useful or ornamental tree or plant of any kind, vase, statue, arbor, stand or any

three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 5. Any person who shall immoderately ride or drive any horse or other animal whether attached to a private or public ambulance or other vehicle in any avenue, street, alley or lane in the city, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the county for not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

§ 6. Any person who shall solicit alms in the city for any purpose whatever, without permission from the mayor, shall be subject to a fine of two dollars or to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the county for ten days for each offense.

§ 7. Any person who shall carry about his or her person any dirk, bowie knife, sword or spear cane, pistol, revolver, slung shot, jimmy, brass knuckles, or other deadly or unlawful weapon, or shall use any deadly or unlawful weapon, with intent to do bodily harm to any person, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the county for not less than thirty days nor longer than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 8. Any person who shall ring any gong or bell or cry any auction in any street, lane or alley, or upon any sidewalk, or upon any piazza, step or

UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF ARMS.

AN ORDINANCE Prohibiting and Punishing the Unlawful Carrying of Arms.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Dallas, that if any person in the City of Dallas shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle-bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword-cane, spear, or knuckles made of any metal or hard substance, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars and shall be confined in the city prison not less than twenty nor more than sixty days.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor to a peace officer, or policeman or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack upon legal process.

SEC. 3. That all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That this Ordinance take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 18, 1887.

ORDINANCE NO. 11.

An ordinance relating to the public peace.

Be it ordained by the town council of the incorporated town of Checotah:

Section 1. That it shall be a misdemeanor to do or cause to be done any of the following acts, and any person convicted thereof shall be fined not more than Twenty Five dollars.

Section 2. To be connected with or participate in any masked ball not authorized by the mayor of the town.

Section 3. To wear or carry any pistol of any kind whatever, or any dirk, butcher knife or bowie knife, or a sword, or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knuckles or a razor, slung shot, sand bag, or a knife with a blade over three inches long, with a spring handle, as a weapon.

Section 4. To be drunk or in a state of intoxication in any public or private place within the town limits.

Section 5. To use rude, boisterous, offensive, obscene or blasphemous language in any public place, or to make, aid, countenance, or assist in making any improper noise, disturbance, breach of the peace or diversion, or conduct one's self in a disorderly manner in any public place, or in any other place within the town limits.

Section 6. To keep a disorderly house or place of public resort in the open air, or by making or causing to be made therein, loud or improper noises, or by collecting therein or permit the collection therein, or allow to remain therein, drunken, disorderly and noisy persons to the annoyance of others and the disturbance of the neighborhood, or to give admission, or cause to be given admission therein, to women of known ill repute or prostitutes, or fail to remove or expel such persons after being notified of their character.

Section 7. To employ any device, noise or performance tending to the collection of persons on the streets or other places to the obstruction of the same, or to exhibit any tricks or legerdemain or other devices of like kind, or perform with bells, or

City for any such purpose, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 192. Every person who shall carry in said City, any steel or brass knuckles, pistol, or any slung shot, stiletto or weapon of similar character, or shall carry any weapon concealed on his person without permission of the Mayor or Superintendent of Police in writing, shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

JURORS OF THE CITY COURT.

Section.

193. Penalty for neglecting to serve as juror when summoned.

Be it ordained by the Court of Common Council of the City of New Haven:

SEC. 193. If any person chosen, drawn and summoned to serve on a jury at any session of the City Court of said City, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of said City, shall make default of appearance, according to the direction of the summons, which shall have been duly served upon him, and returned to Court, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars, unless on cause shown, said City Court shall excuse him therefrom.

LAMPS.

Section.

194. Court of Common Council may order lamps to be set up.

Section.

195. Unauthorized interference with lamps prohibited, etc.; penalty.

Be it ordained by the Court of Common Council of the City of New Haven:

SEC. 194. The Court of Common Council is hereby authorized to cause to be set up such lamps in the streets and public places in said City, for the purpose of

more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 4. If any person shall expose for sale in any market, house, shop or elsewhere in this city, any emaciated, tainted or putrid meat or provision, which from these or other causes may be deemed unwholesome, every such person, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5. No person shall steam, or boil, or in any way render any offal, tainted or damaged lard or tallow, or steam, boil or render any animal substance in such a manner as to occasion any offensive smell, or which by steaming, boiling or otherwise rendering will so taint the air so as to render it unwholesome to the smell within the limits of the city. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

CARRYING FIRE ARMS AND LETHAL WEAPONS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in said city to keep or bear upon the person any pistol, revolver, knife, slungshot, bludgeon or other lethal weapon, except the officers of the United States, of the State of Wyoming, of Carbon County and of the City of Rawlins.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of a violation of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the city jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 3. Persons not residing in said city shall

be notified of this Ordinance by the police or any citizen, and after thirty minutes from the time of notification, shall be held liable to the penalties of this article, in case of its violation.

SEC. 4. The city marshal and policemen of the city shall arrest, without warrant, all persons found violating the provisions of this article, and are hereby authorized to take any such weapon from the person of the offender and to imprison the offender for trial, as in case of violations of other Ordinances of said city.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Revised, passed and adopted March 3, 1893.

CHAS. E. BLYDENBURGH,
President of Board.

Approved,

JOHN C. DAVIS,
Mayor.



SECTION.

80. Selling Wearing Apparel by Club Drawing.
81. Stealing Parts of a House.
82. Moving Houses with Unpaid Tax.
83. Time for Hauling Slops Along Street.
84. Dead Animals, Disposition of.
85. Traction and Threshing Engine on Paved Streets.
86. Manure not to be Thrown in Streets or Alleys; Limits; Provisions to Make Pen for.
87. Privy Vaults to be Cleaned and not to be Transferred.
88. Stables and Water Closets to be on Line of Alley.
89. Secondhand and Junk Dealers; Buying from Minors; Description book; Night Purchases.
90. Leaving Holes for Stagnant Water.
91. Advertisement on Street Poles.
92. Bicycle Riding Regulated; Sidewalks, Speed, Dismounting, by Threes, Alarm Bell.
93. Obstructing Streets or Walks; How Used by Merchants and Builders; Gutters not to be Obstructed; Debris to be Cleared.
94. Red Night Lights on Building Material on Street.

SECTION.

95. Hitching to Fire Hydrant or Pole with Alarm Box.
96. Ball Playing in Streets.
97. Running Water into Streets.
98. Throwing Rubbish into the Street.
99. Projections Over the Sidewalks.
100. Stringing Banners Across Streets.
101. Crowds Upon Sidewalks, Streets and Crossings.
102. Obstructing Crossings with Engines or Cars.
103. Digging and Leaving Holes in the Street.
104. Breaking Horses Upon Streets.
105. Leaving Horse, Mule or Ox on Street After Midnight.
106. Auction Sales not on Certain Streets.
107. Height of Telegraph, Telephone and Light-Wires, (20 ft.)
108. Building Lines Located by Engineer; Cellar-way Excavation; Power of Mayor and Council to Permit or Remove; Nuisance Declared and Abated; Penalty; Proviso for Parking Fence.
109. Injuring Shade or Ornamental Trees.
110. Public Vehicles; Limits Prohibited.
111. Take Effect.

ORDINANCE NO. 1641.

AN ORDINANCE relating to certain public offenses and fixing the penalty therefor.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Wichita:

Drawing Deadly Weapons Upon Another. SECTION 1. That any person, not an officer of the law in the execution of his duty, who shall in the city of Wichita, draw a pistol, revolver, knife or any other deadly weapon upon another person shall upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Carrying Unconcealed Deadly Weapons. SEC. 2. Any person who shall in the city of Wichita carry unconcealed, any fire-arms, slungshot, sheath or dirk knife, or any other weapon, which when used is likely to produce

death or great bodily harm, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Using or Carrying Bean Snapper. SEC. 3. Any person who shall, in the city of Wichita, use or carry concealed or unconcealed, any bean snapper or like articles shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons. SEC. 4. Any person who shall in the city of Wichita, carry concealed about his person any fire-arm, slungshot, sheath or dirk knife, brass knuckles, or any weapon, which when used is likely to produce death or great bodily harm, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Disturbing the Peace. SEC. 5. Any person who shall in the city of Wichita, disturb the peace of the city, or any lawful assembly of persons, or of any neighborhood, family, person, or persons, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Cursing and Using Violent Language. SEC. 6. Any person who shall in the city of Wichita, curse, swear, quarrel or use violent or threatening language, or make any great noise, so as to disturb the peace of any person or neighborhood shall, upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Assault and Battery. SEC. 7. Any person who shall, in the city of Wichita, assault and beat or wound another, shall be deemed guilty of an assault and battery and shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding three months.

Provoking Another to Breach of Peace. SEC. 8. Any person who shall, in the city of Wichita, by signs, words or gestures, provoke or attempt to provoke another to commit assault and battery or other breach of the peace, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than three dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Aiding Resistance or Escape from Officer. SEC. 9. Any person who shall, in the city of Wichita, in any

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

UNLAWFULLY CARRYING ARMS.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of McKinney:

Sec 1. If any person in the limits of the city of McKinney shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear or nuckles made of any metal or of any hard substance Bowie knife or any other knife manufactured or sold for the purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by fine not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The preceding section shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor to a peace officer or a policeman or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack, upon legal process.

ORDINANCE NO. 21.

INDECENT PUBLICATION AND EXPOSURES.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of McKinney:

That if any person within the limits of the city of McKinney, shall make, publish or print any indecent and obscene print, picture or written composition manifestly designed to corrupt the morals of the youth, or shall designedly make any obscene and indecent exhibition of his own or the person of another in public, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

some conspicuous place about his person, and said badge shall authorize the person holding the same to pursue such occupation only during good behavior, and at the pleasure of the mayor.

Sec. 2. The city marshal, on said person complying with Section 1 of this ordinance, shall designate a place or beat, on the public sidewalk or street, where the said person may pursue and follow his said occupation,

Sec. 3. The badge provided for in Section 1 of this ordinance shall not be transferable.

Sec. 4. All persons permitted to pursue the occupation hereinbefore provided for shall be under the immediate supervision and control of the city marshal and police, and it shall be unlawful for any person to pursue and follow said occupation without first complying with Sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance; and it shall be unlawful to pursue said occupation at any other place or beat than that indicated by the city marshal.

Sec. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars (\$5.00) for each offense.

City marshal to designate place or stand.

Badge not transferable.

Soot blacks under supervision of city marshal.

CHAPTER TEN.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Section 1. If any person, within the corporate limits of the city of San Antonio, shall carry on or about his or her person, saddle, or in his saddle bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, sling shot, sword cane, spear, or knuckles made of any metal

Carrying concealed weapons.

Penalty.

or any hard substance, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he or she shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

What persons exempted.

Sec. 2. The preceding section shall not apply to a person in actual service as a soldier of the United States army or as a militia man, nor to a peace officer or policeman engaged in the discharge of official duty, or person summoned to his aid, or other person authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has a reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, where the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack, upon legal process.

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Disorderly house defined.

Section 1. A disorderly house is one kept for prostitution, or where prostitutes are permitted to resort or reside, for the purpose of plying their vocation, or any theatre, play house or house where spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors are kept for sale, and prostitutes, lewd women, or women of bad reputation for chastity, are employed, kept in service, permitted to display or conduct themselves in a lewd, lascivious, or indecent manner, or to which persons resort for the purpose of smoking or in any manner using opium.

~~Section 11~~ Section XI

Secton X That any person who shall in the City of Dodge City carry concealed, or otherwise, about his or her person, any pistol, Bowie knife, shotgun, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, except United States Civil Officers, State, County, Township or City officers shall be fined, not less than \$50 nor more than Fifty Five Dollars.

RECORDS OF THE CITY OF

DODGE CITY, KANSAS

1875-1928

City Ordinances, 1875-1900, 2 vols.

City Council Proceedings, 1886-1900, 2 vols.

Clerk's Warrant Register, 1884-1917, 1 vol.

Police Court Docket, 1894-1900, 1 vol.

Voters Register, 1886-1902, 61 vols.

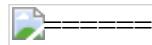
Lot Register, Maple Grove Cemetery, 1888-1928, 1 vol.

Ford County Vital Statistics, 1905-1911, 1 vol.

**LAWS OF VIRGINIA,
SEPTEMBER, 1632 —— 8th CHARLES 1st.**

ACT XLII.

NOE man shall goe to worke in the grounds without theire armes, and a centinell ^{Arms.}
upon them places where the commander shall require it.



ACT XLIII.

THERE shall be due watch kept by night where need requires.

Watch.

ACT XLIV.

NOE commander of any plantation, shall either himselfe or suffer others to spend ^{Not to spend powder.}
powder unnessesarilie, that is to say, in drinkinge or enterteynments.



ACT XLV.

ALL men that are fittinge to beare armes, shall bringe their peices to the church
upon payne for every effence, if the default be in the master, to pay 2lb. of tobacco,
to be disposed by the church-wardens, who shall levy it by distresse, and the servants
shall be punished
commander.

To go armed to church.



ACT XLVI.

NOE person within this colony upon the rumour of supposed change or
alteration shall presume to be disobedient to the present government, nor servants to
theire private officers, masters and overseers, at their uttermost peril.

Obedience to superiors.



ACT XLVII.

THE adioyninge plantations, shall assist the frontiers or their neighbours, uppon
alarums, the default to be severelie censured, and false alarums punished.

Adjoining plantations
to assist the frontiers in
case of alarm.



ACT XLVIII.

It is ordered, That no cow hides, oxe hides, bull hides, goats skins, deare skins,
or other hides, or skins

Exportation of certain

TOWN OF NEWPORT.

93

1639.

By the Body Politicke in the
Ile of Aqethnec, Inhabiting
this present, 25 of 9: month.

1639.

Wth

In the fourteenth yeare of y^e Raign
of our Soveraign Lord King Charles.

It is agreed,

That as Natural subjects to our Prince, and subject to
his Lawes, all matters that concerne the Peace shall be by
those that are officers of the Peace, Transacted ; And all
actions of the case, or Dept, shall be in such Courts as by
order are here appointed, and by such Judges as are
Deputed : Heard and Legally Determined.

Given at Niew-Port on the
Quarter Courte Day, which
was adjourned till y^e Day.

WILLIAM DYRE, Sec.

Mr. Jeremy Clarke is chosen Constable for one whole
yeare, or till a new be chosen ; and is to attend that ser-
vice according to the Law in that case provided.

Mr. William Foster is chosen Clerke of the Traine Band;
and is to attend that service till another be chosen ; who
is presently to take a view of the Armes, and to Returne
the defects the next Court but one.

It is ordered and agreed upon, that the Body of the
people, viz.: the Traine Band shall have free libertie to
select and chuse such persons, one or more from among
themselves, as they would have to be officers among
them ; to exercise and traine them ; and then to present
them to the Magistrates for their approbation.

1639. It is ordered, that Mr. Robert Jefferies shall traine the
~~~ Band for the present.

It is ordered, that noe man shall go two miles from the Towne unarmed, eyther with Gunn or Sword ; and that none shall come to any public Meeting without his weapon. Upon the default of eyther he shall forfeitt five shillings.

It is further ordered, that those Commissioners formerly appointed to negotiate the Business with our Brethren of Pocassett, shall give them our propositions under their hands, and shall require their propositions under their hands, with their answers, and shall give reply unto it ; and so shall returne to the Body a Brieve of what they therein have done.

By order, Mr. Easson and Mr. John Clarke are desired to informe Mr. Vane by writing, of the state of things here, and desire him to treat about the obtaining a Patent of the Island from his Majestie ; and likewise to write to Mr. Thomas Burrwood, Brother to Mr. Easson, concerning the same thing.

The Court is adjourned to this day three weeks.

---

At the particular Courte holden the 3d of y<sup>e</sup> 10th,  
1639.

John Bartlett and John Hadson, being convicted and as well by witnesses as their own confession, found guiltie of the Breach of the Peace, by their excess in drinking, are adjudged to pay five shillings a piece unto the hands of the Constable according to the Law in that case provided.

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on July 6, 2016, an electronic copy of this Statutory Addendum was served through the Court's ECF system, to:

Charles J. Cooper  
Cooper & Kirk PLLC  
1523 New Hampshire Ave, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036

/s/ Holly M. Johnson  
HOLLY M. JOHNSON